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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one **hundred and forty-fifth year.** It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of **forty-eight columns** filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

MALHONE LODGE, No. 13, N. E. O. P., John P. Sanborn, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., David Blues, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7677, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesday evenings of each month.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets second and fourth Thursday in each month.

Local Matters.

The Thames Street Hearing.

There was a fairly representative gathering of business men and property owners at the hearing by the board of aldermen on the question of widening Thames street Tuesday evening. Mayor Boyle read the notice of the proposed widening of the street to a uniform width of 40 feet from Perry Mill wharf to Long wharf. A letter was read from William H. and Elizabeth M. Hammett stating that the undertaking is not called for and that the expense to the abutters will be a hardship. Alderman Bliss then explained that the damages will be the only expense to the abutters, as the city will pay the cost of improving the highway.

A number of business men and property owners on Thames street who were present were called upon for remarks. All were united in thinking some improvement necessary, although there was some difference of opinion as to how much of the street needed widening and to what width. Some of the abutters in the section that has previously been widened thought that that section was good enough for the present and that they had paid their share in having that done. Others thought the width of the street should be uniform.

There could be no estimate given of the expense but it was suggested that the board should go ahead and procure an estimate in order that the abutters and the citizens generally should know approximately what they are talking about.

Although there were two or three speakers at the meeting who opposed the project the great majority was solidly in favor of the proposition. Among those who spoke were Gorton Anderson, James M. K. Southwick, E. P. Allan, Henry Bull, William E. Dennis, Eugene Schreier, P. H. Horgan, W. J. Walsh, J. K. Walsh, John Rogers, T. Mumford Seabury, Walter S. Langley, John P. Sanborn, J. G. Parmenter, E. C. Blain and C. D. Martin.

Mr. Geo. T. Seabury, son of Hon. T. Mumford Seabury, of this city, has an important position in the engineers department of the Rapid Transit Co., of New York, the company that is building the tunnel under the city. Young Seabury graduated with honors this year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Two milk teams came to grief on Thames street Tuesday morning. Two teams were damaged, milk cans went flying in the air and plenty of milk was spilt. No one was hurt. The teams were owned by Mr. Arthur G. Sisson and Mr. W. H. Butler.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino Monday noon the following were re-elected governors until August, 1906: Perry Belmont, W. Watts Sherman, James Gordon Bennett, James Stillman.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Taber of New York are visiting relatives in this city.

Large Fleet of Yachts.

Immense Number of Handsome Craft Arrived with the New York Yacht Club.

The New York Yacht Club arrived in the harbor on Tuesday and the number of vessels that spent the night here was unusually large. The cove and south end of the harbor were completely filled with steam and sailing craft of all descriptions, while other handsome vessels came as near to the steamer channels as the harbor master would allow and still others were anchored beyond the torpedo station in the outer harbor. The water presented a brilliant appearance during the evening when the many craft of the fleet were illumined.

A few yachts began to come in as early as Tuesday noon but it was considerably later before the fleet arrived on its run from New London. The yachts made a brilliant appearance as they passed in the channel by Castle Hill and there were many spectators on hand to watch the entrance.

Wednesday was the day set for the contest for the Astor cups, handsome trophies offered by Col. John Jacob Astor for the schooner and sloop classes, the former being valued at $1000 and the latter at $500. The day was cloudy with rain squalls at intervals but a strong breeze prevailed from the eastward. The pleasure of the day was, however, marred by several accidents. Quissetta lost a seaman overboard and he was drowned, the schooner returning to the harbor after vainly searching for his body. Other of the racing craft lost men overboard but they were all recovered.

There were three starters in the schooner class and six to the sloop and yawl classes. Only one carried a clubtopsail throughout the race. They were sent over what is called the Vineyard Sound Lightship course, which is 38 miles in length, and the change in the wind enabled the yachts to lay their course without making a tack, and consequently the race was a very fast one.

The committee signalled the course shortly before 11 o'clock. It was 17½ miles east-southeast to the Vineyard Sound Light vessel, then 4½ miles north to the Hen and Chickens Light vessel and then 16½ miles west, three-quarters north to the finishing line off Brenton's Reef Light vessel. The wind then was from the southeast-by-east, and was blowing about 15 miles an hour. At 11 o'clock the preparatory signal was made. Captain Rhodes had berthed the Alisa beautifully, and at the windward end of the line the yawl crossed on the starboard tack at 11:06:03. The Rainbow, with Cornelius Vanderbilt at the wheel, was the next boat at the line. She was timed at 11:06:52, the Yankee crossed at 11:07:55, Senta at 11:07:57, and Hester at 11:09:52. The handicap gun was fired at 11:10:00 and the Mineola was handicapped. She crossed at 11:14:23.

The signal for the schooners was made at 11:10:00, and the Muriel crossed 44 seconds later. The Elmina was close astern of the Muriel, but Capt. Dennis wore the yacht round and waited before going over the line, finally crossing at 11:13:36. The Amorita was handicapped 28 seconds, and was timed as having crossed at 11:15:00. The Elmina won the schooner cup, beating the Muriel 1 minute 36 seconds and Alisa won the sloop cup, beating the Mineola 4 minutes 24 seconds, Yankee 4 minutes 31 seconds, Rainbow 4 minutes 48 seconds, Mineola 8 minutes 47 seconds, Hester 26 minutes 47 seconds and Senta 30 minutes.

Thursday morning the fleet started for Vineyard Haven, racing from the light ship to the next harbor. The fleet will be disbanded before returning to Newport but the probabilities are that a considerable proportion of the vessels will return to Newport.

A special excursion train from Fitchburg, over the Consolidated road, brought 325 passengers to Newport on Friday. The regular Boston excursion on Thursday brought 737 passengers. These excursion parties over the New York, New Haven & Hartford road leave considerable money in Newport.

It is quite generally believed that the consolidated road will at once begin the construction of new steamers for the Fall River line, one a palatial passenger steamer of the same class as the Priscilla and the other a modern freight boat.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association has announced a series of races off Newport for Monday and Tuesday, September 1 and 2, for all recognized racing classes. A prize will be offered in every class in which two or more start.

The annual clambake of the Middletown M. E. Church will take place at Southwick's Grove on Wednesday, August 27th. These bakes are always liberally patronized as they are the best given during the entire season.

The First Separate Company of the Rhode Island Militia (colored) paid a visit to this city on Wednesday and were entertained by the Second Ward club. A short street parade was made.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The monthly report of the Inspector of Nuisances for July, when 415 inspections were made, was as follows: Where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 208; clean vaults, 21; vaults half full or less, 52; vaults full or overflowing, 31; vaults foul or offensive, 8; sinks without traps, 3; defective plumbing, 10; grease traps and drains stopped up, 7; dirty yards, 2; vaults that have been filled up, 7—4 by the owners and 3 by the city; condemned vaults being used, 10; bushes overhanging the sidewalk, 1; horse's bedding on the sidewalk, 1; slops thrown in the street, 1; vaults that I have had cleaned, 5; vaults that were cleaned, disinfected and filled up, 2; no manure pit 2, and 2 for open pits; clean stables, 15, and 1 dirty stable; typhoid fever, 2—7 where no cause was found for the complaint, and 17 that are not classified. Total, 415.

31 wells were found that were used and 5 that were not used. 1 sample of water was sent to the State Board of Health for analysis. 2 swill complaints received. I privy that was condemned by Board of Health, and ordered cleaned, disinfected and filled up, had been dug out and was being used again. In one case 12 inspections were made before anything was accomplished, and then by using galvanized iron for sink waste, which is forbidden by ordinance. I found on investigation the cause of the spring on Kay street being poisoned was by accident—2 boys employed in diluting paris green for potato vines accidentally dropped the can in the spring.

I have now got my things together for inspecting milk and expect to begin at once.

Freebody Park Next Week.

The weekly change of vaudeville at Freebody Park brings to us next Monday the popular dramatic stars, Mr. and Mrs. William Robyns, presenting their one act comedy drama, "The Counsel for the Defense," which has been received with great favor throughout America and England. Strong in sentiment, pathos and heart interest, it has a lighter vein of comedy, and is said to be the one great dramatic success of vaudeville. Dane's dogs and monkeys, educated to a high degree, will please the children; the Livingston family of acrobats will appear for the first time here, the ladies appearing in evening train dresses, turning somersaults with grace and precision. There is a long list of the very best talent available, including the "American Fregoli," Harry Fitzgerald, who plays an entire drama alone and unaided, assuming 19 characters, and making 30 complete lightning changes of entire costumes in 15 minutes.

Particular attention is called to the afternoon entertainments at which ladies and children are given the best seats for ten cents only. At this price whole families may attend and enjoy a delightful programme at an expense almost trivial.

Hunnewell Sued for Divorce.

Mrs. Maude Jaffray Hunnewell, wife of Hollis H. Hunnewell, of Wellesley and Boston, through her lawyer, Wednesday entered suit for divorce in the East Cambridge court against her husband. The writ is returnable the first Monday in September. Mrs. Hunnewell seeks the custody of her two children, Louise Bronson Hunnewell, aged 10, and Maude Jaffray Hunewell, aged 6. In her petition Mrs. Hunnewell charges cruel and abusive treatment, intoxication and violation of marriage vows. Mrs. Hunnewell is the daughter of E. S. Jaffray, a wealthy woolen manufacturer of New York. Mr. Hunnewell is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1890, and a member of the Somerset, Algonquin, Myopia, Boston Athletic and other clubs. He is very wealthy and prominent in business circles. The family formerly lived in Natick and also had a beautiful summer house at Wellesley. Mrs. Hunnewell now is at Newport and Mr. Hunnewell is at Irvington on the Hudson, N. Y.

Daniel Reagan, station agent at the Ferry street depot of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, Fall River, was seriously injured by a train from this city Tuesday night. His skull was fractured, besides receiving internal injuries. He is not expected to live.

Crossed electric wires on the roof of the building at the corner of West Broadway and Caleb Earl street yesterday morning caused an alarm of fire from Box 21. The damage was confined to the roof and was very slight.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, arrived in Newport on Friday of last week and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting at "The Ledges."

Mr. John Anderson, of Boston, is enjoying a few days' vacation, which he is spending with friends in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Freeborne are visiting their son, Mr. T. Laurence Freeborne, at Saratoga.

City Council.

After the Business Meeting the Board of Aldermen Gives a Hearing on Thames Street Widening.

At the regular monthly meeting of the city council Tuesday evening routine business was transacted. The appropriations for several departments, including street lights, city asylum, and public property were increased. The board of aldermen gave a public hearing on the question of widening Thames street, at which many of the abutters were present.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	$ 401 01
Books, Stationery an Printing,	157 89
Fire Department,	1,067 71
Board of Health	1,084 63
Incidentals,	161 93
Lighting Streets,	8,185 91
Paupers and Vagrants,	276 39
Police,	178 60
Public Buildings,	111 12
Public Parks,	237 12
Public Schools,	1,538 15
Streets and Highways,	2,229 83
Jews' Synagogue fund,	15 00
Burial Grounds,	55 00
Dog Fund,	66 00
Examiners of Plumbing,	33 57
Judah Touro Ministerial Fund,	100 00
Total,	$11,920 26

The report of the clerk of the finance committee was received, as was the report of the special committee on the death of William G. Stevens. The committee on public property reported that the Easton's Beach Company desired to rent the powder house for a term of five years at an annual rental of $15. No action was taken. The report of the Fourth of July committee showed a balance of $24.55 to be returned to the treasury. The claim of Ellen Knowe for damages was referred to the city solicitor. A resolution was passed making extra appropriations for the committee on street lights, $8000, for the city asylum $2000, and for public buildings $1200.

A resolution was passed giving the overseers of the poor authority to make a new lease of the Freebody lands occupied by the Newport Casino. A resolution was passed appropriating $500 for band stands at Morton park and Battery park. A deed to Brooks avenue from the abutters was referred to the committee on streets and highways.

A resolution was passed authorizing the city treasurer to pay Alice Geraghty $848.20, in settlement of the judgment of the supreme court in her suit for damages, and directing the city solicitor to proceed against Kirwin Brothers for the recovery of the amount. The printed ordinances of the city were approved. The bond of David Stevens, city clerk, was approved. The tax collector was authorized to sell two pieces of property for unpaid taxes.

A petition from L. Napoleon Levy and others, who claim the ownership of the Touro Synagogue and who claim that money is being wrongfully paid by the city to the present occupants of the synagogue, was referred to the finance committee.

A petition from Jeremiah P. Sullivan for a balance which he claimed to be due him for work done at King park was referred to the committee on streets and highways. Many petitions were received and referred to the proper committees.

In the board of aldermen the matter of the extension of Narragansett avenue was brought up and the commissioners reported that all the abutters had agreed on the amount of damages except one. The matter was laid on the table until an agreement can be reached. Alderman O'Neill reported the result of his efforts to reduce the amount of damages claimed from the dog fund, and the several amounts, as corrected, were ordered paid.

Officers Elected.

At a meeting of the trustees of Island Cemetery, Mr. Wm. K. Covell and Mr. William J. Easton were chosen to fill vacancies caused by the death of Messrs. Wm. B. Sherman and Geo. W. Swinburne. At the same meeting the Hon. Robert S. Franklin was unanimously elected president of the board in place of William B. Sherman, deceased.

Monday evening Edward Ball, son of Mrs. Martin E. Ball, ran directly into an automobile and was seriously injured. He suffered a broken rib, besides cuts about the head and face. It is thought that he will recover from his injuries.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies, to Mr. Thacher, takes place at All Saints' Chapel at noon today, and will be one of the most fashionable weddings ever witnessed at Newport.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, to Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, youngest son of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Congressman Bull and Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, who have been abroad for several months, have returned home and are at the "Dudley Place."

Recent Deaths.

Freeborn S. Waite.

Mr. Freeborn S. Waite died at his home on Whitfield court Thursday evening, after an illness of short duration. For some weeks past Mr. Waite had not been enjoying the best of health, but he was at work each day as usual, and he did not give up until the last, so the announcement of his death came as a shock to many of his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Waite took up his residence in Newport early in life, being engaged in the dry goods business in Thames street in the store now occupied by Mr. William Ormsby. Later he removed to Hammett's building, at the foot of Cannon street. After a few years he began representing the Lewando Dyeing Company and also took the agency for the Buttrick patterns, withdrawing almost entirely from the dry goods business. By his kind and courteous treatment, and his promptness in attending to his customers' wants, he established a good business. A few years ago he became connected with the Boston store and carried on his business in that store until his death.

Mr. Waite was an active worker in old Zion church for many years, when it was in existence on Washington square in the church now used by St. Joseph's parish, and held the office of junior warden. When St. George's church was completed, on Rhode Island avenue, he united with them and continued to serve as junior warden, until he was elected senior warden, which office he held at the time of his death. Mr. Waite will not only be greatly missed at St. George's, where he always faithfully performed all duties entrusted to him, but by all classes of people.

A widow survives him, but no children.

Amasa Sprague.

Sheriff Amasa Sprague of Kent county died at his home in Coweset on Monday after a considerable illness at the age of 74 years. Mr. Sprague was one of the famous family of that name, which at one time was the wealthiest manufacturing firm in the country. The firm was known as the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and Amasa was the senior member. The concern owned immense plants for the manufacture of cloth and printing of calico and also owned outright many towns and villages. Their holdings were not only located in this state but also in Connecticut and Maine. Their resources were considered almost unlimited but after the civil war the firm went to the wall and all their property was sacrificed.

Amasa's brother, William Sprague, was the war governor of the state, leading the state troops in person during the war. He became a general in the army and subsequently United States senator from Rhode Island, and was said to have been the only general officer at the battle of Bull Run who did not lose his head.

The Spragues were descendants of a family of pioneers in the weaving and printing industry.

Mrs. John O'Brien.

Mrs. Mary A. P. O'Brien, widow of John O'Brien, died at her residence on Bellevue avenue at an early hour Sunday morning after a long illness. Her family were at her bedside, several having been summoned from abroad when it was learned that the end was near.

Mrs. O'Brien left one daughter, the Baroness Seilliere, formerly Mrs. Charles F. Livermore, and three grandchildren, Mr. John R. Livermore, who married Miss Josephine Brooks; Mr. Philip W. Livermore, a Senior at Harvard College, and Miss Constance Livermore, who has just completed her studies in Paris. Mrs. O'Brien had for many years been a member of the Church of the Incarnation in New York, and while in this city was an attendant at All Saints' Memorial Chapel.

Funeral services were held at "Inchiquin" on Monday and the remains were removed to Dover, N. H., for interment.

Daniel Goddard.

Mr. Daniel Goddard died at his residence at Foxboro, Mass., he having moved there about a year ago. Mr. Goddard was a brother of Mr. Stephen Goddard of this city and leaves a widow and three daughters. He was a first class cabinet maker and was in the employ of George E. Vernon & Co. for many years.

John H. Glover.

News was received in this city of the death of Mr. John H. Glover, at the home of his son-in-law, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Monday night. Mr. Glover was well known in Newport, having been a frequent visitor here. He has not been enjoying good health for some time. Mr. Glover was a member of the firm of Glover, Swazey & Glover of New York.

Wedding Bells.

Blinks-James.

Miss Ruth Amelia James, of this city, and Mr. Thomas Blinks, of New York, were married at St. Joseph's church Wednesday morning, where a large gathering of relatives and friends were present to witness the ceremony. Rev. Father Deady officiated. The bride wore a dress of white point d'esprit over white taffeta. Her bouquet was of Bride roses. Miss Lena James, sister of the bride, was her attendant and wore a gown of white organdie. Mr. George H. James, brother of the bride, acted as best man. After the ceremony at the church the newly married couple were driven to their new home on Third street, where a wedding breakfast was served and the many pretty gifts shown to all present. Mr. and Mrs. Blinks left in the evening for a month's tour, and will visit Rhinebeck, New York, Niagara and Boston.

Sullivan-Malgan.

Wednesday morning at St. Mary's church occurred the marriage of Miss Lizzie Malgan to Mr. John Sullivan, Rev. Father Reddy officiating. Miss Sullivan, a sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. John Leeson was the best man. The bride was dressed in white muslin, with trimmings of lace and satin ribbon to match. Her bouquet was American Beauty roses. The bridesmaid's dress was also of white muslin and she carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride.

The President's Visit.

It is now announced that President Theodore Roosevelt will arrive in Newport on the evening of Saturday, August 23, and will spend a portion of Sunday here. The original plans called for a flying trip from Boston to Newport and return on Monday, August 25, but a modification of this arrangement was deemed necessary.

There will probably be no public ceremony connected with the President's visit and certainly no public reception. He will probably be driven about the city and be given an opportunity to view the show places of the town.

He will spend a short time in Providence on his way to Boston on Saturday and will come to Newport that evening. After returning from here he will go to Nahant, Mass., as the guest of Senator Lodge.

Pleasantly Entertained.

Friends were most pleasantly entertained Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Etta A. MacDonald, on Spring street, the occasion being a party given in honor of Miss Louise Rank, of Boston. At about eight thirty whist was started and it was eleven o'clock before the last hand was called. The scores were then counted and the prizes awarded as follows: First prizes, Miss Louise Rank and Mr. Hermann D. Frasch; second, Miss Anna R. Frasch and Mr. Alfred Gatzenmeier. The "consolations" were presented to Miss Ethel D. Bliss and Dr. John H. Sweet, Jr. Refreshments were served later, after which an hour or more was spent in a social way and one and all helped to make the evening one long to be remembered.

Street Railway Election.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway company was held at Newport Thursday, when the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Messrs. P. F. Sullivan, Lowell, Mass.; Melville Bull, Middletown, R. I.; Augus McLeod, Newport; C. A. Brackett, Newport; Gardiner B. Reynolds, Newport; A. C. Landers, Newport; G. R. Chase, Middletown, R. I.; G. R. Fearing, Jr., Boston; R. S. Golf, Fall River.

The following are the officers elected for the year:

Vice President—Melville Bull.
Secretary and Clerk—A. C. Landers.
Treasurer—J. H. Goodspeed.
Assistant Treasurer—Herbert H. Read.

Mr. Milton Livsey of Providence, Past Grand Master of Masons in this State, died suddenly at his home Wednesday night. He was a good citizen and his death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends throughout the State.

Leroy Tallman is the winner of the handicap tennis tournament at the Y. M. C. A., having defeated Hugh B. Baker on Tuesday, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3. The prize was a tennis racket offered by Edward Griffith.

Mr. George P. Hammett, of Springfield, Mass., is spending a two weeks' vacation with his brother, Mr. John R. Hammett, in this city. Mr. Hammett is enjoying much better health this year than last.

SALISBURY'S RETREAT

Lordly Home in Which Ex-Premier of Great Britain Has Retired.

WHEN Lord Salisbury laid down the reins of government the other day and retired from public life, he had not far to go to find the rest and seclusion for which he gave up the premiership of Great Britain. Twenty miles out of London, standing in the center of a great estate, is Hatfield House. It is the home to which the



MANTEL IN DINING ROOM, HATFIELD HOUSE.

sturdy old statesman has retired, and it is one of the lordliest in all England.

Although past the allotted three-score and ten, Lord Salisbury is in good health and will doubtless enjoy many years of life in the quiet of his country home. He is a large landholder, owning about 20,000 acres and several fine country residences, among them Walmer castle at Deal, but Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, where he was born, will be the home of his declining years.

Hatfield House has been for centuries one of the notable homes of England. It became a place of interest more than 700 years ago, and since that time "the crown, the miter and the coronet," the armorial bearings of the house of Cecil, have held sway over its destinies.

The present structure was reared in the days of James I., but parts of the building antedate that period. Notable among these old parts of Hatfield is the "palace," which was the home of the Princess Elizabeth in the reign of her sister, Queen Mary.

The estate belonged to the Saxon kings until it was given by King Edgar to the monastery of St. Etheldrida at Ely. The manor house became the residence of the prelates and was occasionally used as a royal residence until the reign of Henry VIII., when it was deeded to the crown. Prince Edward, afterward Edward VI., lived



BIT OF DRAWING ROOM, HATFIELD HOUSE.

at the palace, and it is said that he was there when the news of his father's death reached him, and that his accession to the crown took place at the stately hall. A few years after he became king the young monarch conveyed Hatfield to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, afterward Queen Elizabeth, and there she lived under surveillance through the greater part of Queen Mary's reign.

In the third year of the reign of James I. he exchanged Hatfield for the house, manor and park of Theobolds with his minister, Sir Robert Cecil, afterward Earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, the present Marquis of Salisbury, now owns the estate. Here he has entertained at various times the great personages of the earth in a manner befitting his great wealth and ancient lineage. The present king has been his guest on innumerable occasions when Prince of Wales, but only once since he succeeded to the throne.

Hatfield House, in which the Marquis of Salisbury will in future spend most of his time and where he will doubtless entertain his friends as regally as of yore, is a brick structure of vast extent. It was built between the years 1605 and 1611 by Robert Cecil, first earl of Salisbury. Later it suffered from neglect, but was restored and beautified in the middle of the last century by the sixth earl. In 1835 a great part of the west wing was destroyed by fire, in which the dowager Marchioness of Salisbury lost her life. After the fire a general restoration of the building took place.

The house forms three sides of a square, the hollow part turned toward the south. The center is looked upon as a fine specimen of the Palladian style and, although of mixed architecture, is highly pleasing to the eye. The wings are massive and comparatively plain, supported at each corner by square turrets seventy feet high. There is a central tower over the grand entrance, which is also seventy feet high.

The third story of the central tower contains a clock and the armorial bearings of the founder, with the date 1611, in which year the present house was finished. The southern front is 300 feet long, and the center is 140 feet. The wings are 80 feet wide and project 100 feet from the center.

The hall is spacious and lofty. It leads to the gallery, in which many in-



LOOKING INTO THE GREAT HALL, HATFIELD HOUSE.

teresting relics of former days are preserved, including the saddlecloths used by Queen Bess and by Sir Robert Cecil, the first earl of Salisbury. One of the most notable parts of the palatial house is the grand staircase. It occupies a space of 35 by 21 feet and has five landings. On the walls are portraits of the Cecils by Lely, Kneller, Vandyke, Zucchero, Reynolds and others. A marble bust of Lord Burleigh is over the entrance to the dining hall.

The dining hall in which Lord Salisbury dispenses hospitality is one of the most splendid banqueting halls in the kingdom. It is of noble proportions, hung with fine pictures, and in the past has seen many a great gathering of notable people.

The marble hall, 50 by 30 feet in dimensions, paneled with oak, lined with rare old tapestry and lit by an oriel window, is another notable feature of the house. Here among the armorial bearings, badges, decorations and relics are two banners presented to the owner of Hatfield by the Duke of Wellington. They were part of the spoil brought from Paris in 1814.

In the library are the oak cradle of Queen Elizabeth, the original proclamation of Sir Robert Cecil declaring James of Scotland king of England, a purse once the property of James I. and hundreds of equally interesting relics of the days when Hatfield was a favorite retreat for royalty.

In the days when the insolence of John Brown made Windsor castle uncomfortable for them the Empress Frederick of Germany and her husband, Kaiser Frederick, were frequent visitors at Hatfield House. At all times since the present owner became the lord of the place an invitation to Hatfield House has been most highly prized.

"While on a trip through the South soon after the civil war," said a Chicago man, "I stopped overnight at the little town of Warrenton, N. C. The next morning, strolling around looking the place over, I met a countryman who greeted me with a 'Howdy?' and 'guessed the time of day' most cordially. I was considerably taken aback when I noticed that he was barefooted, and I ventured to ask him if it was the custom of the country for the men to go without shoes. He answered, with a drawl, 'What some on us does, but most on us 'tends to our own business.'"

"I've had great pleasure today in reviewing a book that is entirely new to me," said the literary editor.

"What's that," inquired the snake editor, "a bankbook?"—Philadelphia Record.

PATCHES PASTED ON SHIRTS.

Quick and Simple Method of Repairing Rents Employed in Laundry Work.

"When I made up my laundry bundle early in the week," said the middle-aged bachelor, according to the New York Sun, "I found one of the shirts that were to go in so torn that I had some doubts about sending it, but I let it go. Today when my laundry came back, and I looked it over, I didn't see that torn shirt at first. There was the right number of shirts there, but no torn one. But, looking again, I discovered that the torn one was there, but now finely mended. The body of the shirt, which had been torn in one place away from the bosom for a space of three or four inches, had been drawn back into place, and was now held there securely by a patch pasted on the under side and ironed on.

"I feel bound to say that the job awakened my admiration. As a quick and easy way of mending it was great. All that you had to do was to take a square of cotton cloth of suitable size, spread starch on it, bring the disunited parts together on it, and slam down on it once or twice with a hot iron, and the shirt was mended. I had heard of mending tablecloths in that way by pasting on a new patch and ironing it down, but I never before heard of mending shirts in that way. Yet it's certainly all right for shirts at some seasons.

"The pasted patch in this use would really be better as a winter than a summer patch. It might be melted off in summer."

QUEEN HELEN CAN SHOOT.

Italy's First Lady Surpasses Her Hunter Husband in Skill with the Target Rifle.

Queen Helen of Italy is an expert with rifle and revolver, and beat her husband's best target score, although he has the reputation of being a mighty hunter. Her record is by no means confined to target practice either. When she was princess of Montenegro hunting was her favorite sport, and she has had many exciting adventures with big game.

When she went to Italy as princess of Naples she missed her hunting more than any other feature of her girl life. The prince had targets put up in the gardens at Capo di Monte villa and shooting matches were held there. The princess invariably carried off the honors, even when pitted against her husband's men friends or the prince himself. Still target practice did not quite take the place of real hunting, so her husband guessed again.

This time he gave his wife the island of Monte Cristo, to have and to hold as a happy hunting ground, and there she had glorious sport with her guns and her dogs every season, until the assassination of King Humbert called her to a throne.

Now she has left off killing game and has gone back to target shooting, but she does not neglect her practice or lose her enthusiasm.

SCHOOL FOR HANGMEN.

Grewsome Plan Adopted in London to Prevent Bungling at Executions.

England has a school for the education of hangmen. This latest adjunct to civilization in Great Britain was established as the result of bungling work by executioners during the last few months, says a New York exchange.

The work of a hangman is light and the pay high, so there are already a number of pupils at the school, which is in London. A session there is an interesting sight. One of the pupils acts as the subject, the attendants taking turns playing the role of the condemned. Hanging consists not merely in placing a man over a trap door and launching him into space by releasing a bolt. There are various nice preliminaries to be gone through.

First, the condemned must be artistically pinioned. Then he must be supported on his way to the scaffold in order to avoid painful scenes. After that there is the rope to be adjusted quickly and without fumbling, in order that the agony may not be prolonged on the scaffold. The rope must be strong enough to bear the weight of the condemned, but not so thick as to slowly choke the condemned to death.

EAT PARSLEY AFTER ONIONS.

A Gastronomic Suggestion That Will Be Welcomed by Lovers of the Latter.

"Parsley," said the restaurateur, "removes the smell of onions."

He frowned portentiously at a waiter who had dropped a plate of ice cream on the red carpet. "Excuse me, won't you?" he asked, and went and whispered something passionately in the waiter's ear. On his return he resumed:

"Yes, you may eat a bushel of onions and a little parsley taken afterward will leave you so that Sherlock Holmes himself would be unable to say what you had been feeding on. That is the truth, and I wish more people were aware of it. For onions, which are the most wholesome things in the world, would be as popular as they are wholesome if this matter of the parsley were more widely known.

"Another thing," went on the man, according to the Philadelphia Record, "old cheese melted slightly makes mince pie digestible. You may be a confirmed dyspeptic, but if you will spread on the top crust of your mince pie a thin layer of rich old English cheese I promise that you may eat the pastry without any aftermath of remorse and pain."

An Easy Cure.

A warning to those who have the failing of asking questions with the result of getting "sold" is found in a current "catch" story which runs about this way:

"Extraordinary case, that of Al Burnett's cure."

"What was the matter with him?"

"Walked in his sleep."

"How was he cured?"

"They gave him car fare, of course."—N. Y. Times.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

History of Some Upheavals that Have Caused Great Loss of Life.

Awful Power Concealed in Volcanoes Supposed to Be Extinct—Effects of Lava and Ashes Emitted.

Volcanoes and earthquakes result from the fact that the interior of this globe is still very hot, radiating heat into space and consequently contracting in bulk. These two geological disturbances have in the past caused an enormous loss of life, says a scientific paper.

During the existence of this world many important geographical changes have been made through this natural phenomena.

Scientists have found traces of this in many quarters of the globe, where there have been no heavy earthquakes or volcanic eruptions for ages and ages.

Volcanoes range in size from a diminutive cone to a huge mountain. In both cases they are formed from material which has been belched forth from the earth's interior.

They can break through any kind of geological formation, and have come through granite of immense depth, and also through silurian rock, such instances of their awful power being demonstrated by extinct volcanoes that have been discovered in France and Scotland.

Those known as Etna and Vesuvius emerged from beneath soft marine strata.

They are generally classed as active, dormant, and extinct. In many cases, however, it is impossible to distinguish the latter two, and many that have remained quiescent for hundreds of centuries have been known to suddenly break forth in the most violent manner.

Such a one was Sorrenta, which, after being dormant almost beyond time immemorial, became active in the first century of the Christian era and ultimately produced Vesuvius.

The latter, in 79 A. D., vomited forth lava and deadly gases in such gigantic volume and so rapidly that the inhabitants of the city of Pompeii and several other adjacent towns were destroyed as were the people of St. Pierre.

But Pelee, the volcano which so quickly ended St. Pierre and its people, was another one which was always considered extinct.

Mount Epomeo, on the island of Ischia, furnishes another illustration of the uncertainties of these dread creatures of the earth's hidden mysteries. It remained dormant for about 17 centuries and then, in 1302, burst forth with the utmost violence.

In operation a volcano emits gases, vapors, ashes, bowlders and lava.

Sometimes the acids are as destructive to life as are the lava and ashes. The crater of Idjen, a volcano in Java, turned loose a huge lake of acid water, which rushed down the mountain side, and the poisonous properties of the liquid caused widespread destruction among human beings, cattle and birds.

The ashes sent forth by a volcano are generally so fine that they will penetrate a house through the smallest cracks and crevices. They are generally so hot that the inhalation of the smallest amount will cause death.

Ashes have been known to fall over a country covering a radius within 160 miles of the volcano from which they were discharged. That occurred when Vesuvius broke loose in 1822.

On another occasion, when the Cosequina volcano in Nicaragua became eruptive in 1835, utter darkness prevailed within a circle of 35 miles, and eight miles away ashes covered the ground to a depth of ten feet. Four days later some of the ashes, which had been caught in an upper-air current, fell at Kingston, Jamaica, 700 miles away.

Huge stones have been sent hurling through space for great distances by volcanoes in violent activity. Many were found in the ashes which buried Pompeii.

A volcano at Antuco, Chili, is said to have sent stones 36 miles, and Cotopaxi is said to have hurled a 200-pound bowlder nine miles.

Molten lava can rush down a mountainside at a faster rate than a mile an hour.

After it stops flowing a crust will form over the top of the bed, which becomes hard and cool, while the body of it will retain a fiery heat for years.

When Mauna Loa, the terror-creating volcano of Hawaii, had its awful eruption in 1852, it belched forth a solid fountain of lava, which was 1,000 feet wide and spouted 900 feet into the air.

Other fiery fountains of the same country have been known to perform similar feats and have continued to do so uninterruptedly for several weeks.

The output from one of them traveled 15 miles in two hours, and continued to creep along for months, destroying everything in its path.

Lava is as variable in its moods after settling down on top of the earth as it is in getting there. Sometimes it quickly becomes good soil, while on other occasions it always remains barren.

Religious Enthusiasm.

"Baptizing days" are great events among the negroes of the south. On one occasion the old black preacher took two candidates, one a middle aged, sedate, quiet man, the other a young, excitable fellow, well up in the stream, where the water was waist deep. He put the older one down first, who came up, folded his arms and looked dignified and pious. The younger one, after being put under, came up greatly excited, and shouting: "Glory! Glory! I seed de Lord! I seed Him in de water, right down dar at de bottom!" The older one, patting him on the shoulder, said: "Hush, honey, hush; dat warn't de Lord. I seed it. It was nothin' but a terrapin."—N. Y. Tribune.

One of the most important industries attaching to the cheap power now produced by Niagara is the electrical tearing apart of the molecule of common salt resulting in the formation of caustic soda and bleaching powder.

A REMARKABLE BEEHIVE.

Mounted on the Back of a Life-Size Elephant of Stone in England.

Representations of the elephant and castle are occasionally met with on the signboards of public houses, but in the village which nestles at the foot of the beautifully wooded height of Peckforton, in Cheshire, England, stands a life size carving of an elephant in stone, with the model of a castle on its back. This remarkable curiosity stands in a garden attached to a house occupied by George Watson, and he with his brothers, Robert and William, carved the elephant during their leisure time as apprentices at a neighboring quarry, says Golden Penny. They were assisted in the work—they regarded it as amusement—by their father, John Watson.

By itself the elephant weighs five tons. The castle on its back is a model of Peckforton castle, which crowns the hill above. It was made for, and is used as a beehive, and is fitted with glass windows, with little entrance holes at the bottom of each for the bees.

English Bulls.

An Irish journal, by way of revenge, no doubt, publishes some excellent English bulls. It begins with the Hyde Park orator, who, in the middle of a tirade upon landlords and capitalists, suddenly electrified his audience by exclaiming: "If these men were landed on an uninhabited island they wouldn't be there half an hour before they would have their hands in the pockets of the naked savages." A second one is quoted, almost as good: "All along the untrodden paths of the future we can see the hidden footprints of an unseen hand." A third is said to be a preacher's peroration: "We pursue the shadow; the bubble bursts; it leaves the ashes in our hands." A fourth might be added to the list; it was a brilliant exordium on the part of an English politician: "We shall never rest until we see the British lion walking hand-in-hand with the flood-gates of democracy."—St. James' Gazette.

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1½	Quart Pudding Pans	23c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
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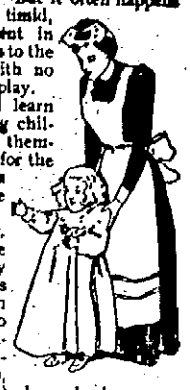
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THE FIRST STEP

Of the child is an event in the mother's life. How proud she feels when the attempt to walk is begun so early as to evidence childish courage and sturdy strength. Such pride should be enjoyed by every mother. But it often happens that the child is timid, weak and deficient in vitality, and clings to the mother's arms with no desire to walk or play.



Mothers should learn that to have strong children they must themselves be strong, for the child's strength is the gift of the mother.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription by expectant mothers gives them health and strength to give their children. It nourishes the nerves, strengthens the body and gives great muscular strength and elasticity, so that the baby's advent is practically painless.

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"We now have a darling baby boy, strong and healthy, who weighed nine pounds when born (July 26th). During this month he has gained three and one-half pounds."

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The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps for expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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8-11

Pope's Fight At Bull Run

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

August 29-September 1, 1862

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PLAINLY the battle of Second Bull Run, or Manassas, on Aug. 29 and 30, 1862, was not fought according to plan by either army. Battles rarely are fought as planned, although the generals are usually reluctant to admit the fact.

The pivot upon which the battle turned was Stonewall Jackson's corps. The morning of Aug. 29 Jackson found his column cut off from the main body of Confederate forces. The road between him and Longstreet's command, with which Lee was marching, lay in the hands of the enemy. He gave up trying to march to meet Longstreet and literally hunted cover. Longstreet was marching from the west to unite with Jackson, and Jackson the day before had been marching to the west to shorten the distance between his corps and Longstreet's. Late on the 28th he stumbled into a fight which showed that the Federal army under General John Pope was moving in strong columns all around him. In fact, the morning of Aug. 29 Jackson was in a trap.

For two days Jackson had "felt" the Federals on the west of his line, but the 29th they appeared to be massed on the east of him, and to the east he faced. All Jackson wanted was to be let alone until Longstreet arrived on the field. The better to keep the enemy at arm's length he formed his soldiers behind an unfinished railroad embankment which extended northeast and southwest across the historic Warrenton pike on the western borders of the old battlefield of 1861.

At the beginning of the two days' battle the aim of Pope was merely to destroy Jackson, who had recklessly been exposed to the whole Federal army. Jackson's aim was to hold his ground until help came, and the aim of Lee and Longstreet was to succor Jackson. The ball opened on the 29th with a fierce artillery duel. Pope wanted to shell Jackson's men out of their stronghold, but Jackson had plenty of guns and ammunition. While the gunners worked away at long range Pope tried to find a weak spot in Stonewall's line. He thought he saw it on the Confederate left, but when his infantry tried to rush the embankment there they were hurled back by artillery fire.

One point in the railroad embankment was impregnable. This was a long deep cut where the banks were steep on both sides. The cut was resolutely attacked by the Federal brigade led by General Cuvier Grover about the middle of the afternoon. With a line of 1,500 men Grover marched down a gentle slope toward the track and across an open. Not a shot was fired by the troops until close to the enemy. In front of the cut the First South Carolina regiment had been lying in wait all day. At the advance of Grover's men the Carolinians fell back into the cut and waited for the Federals to come on. Grover's men leaped down the bank, and the First Massachusetts lined up in front of the Palmetto boys.

Beginning with a rifle duel, the struggle waxed closer until at last the assailants and defenders were only ten paces apart and fought with swords, pistols, bayonets and clubbed muskets. Grover was finally driven back with a loss of one-third of his command. The Carolinians mustered but 283 men at the beginning of the fight and lost 143 killed and wounded.

It was about the hour of Grover's repulse from the railroad cut that Longstreet's column put in an appearance on the flank of Jackson. All day during the march to save Jackson Longstreet had heard the guns of the battle along the railroad. Federals were encountered at every step. Longstreet placed batteries in position only to have them fired upon by Federals, and every show of infantry force was met by a similar display on the Yankee side. Toward nightfall Jeb Stuart's watchful cavalry brought word to Longstreet that a large force of Federals was marching against his right flank. Finally Longstreet gathered up his brigades and sent them after the scattered batteries and regiments of the enemy, and there was a general retreat, ending at dark. Lee had urged Longstreet to attack everything in sight, but his lieutenant was cautious about rushing upon an unknown force and after his experiments of the afternoon reported that the attack had better be delayed until the morning of the 30th. With this in view, he called back his advance lines and went into bivouac.

When Pope saw that Longstreet's troops were falling back, he telegraphed to Washington that he had scored a victory and the Confederates were retreating. The day had opened with a similar retreat on the part of Jackson, but his retreat only went as far as the cover of the railroad cut. But if Pope was in a fog as to what the Confederates were doing, the case was no clearer across the lines. Longstreet and Lee supposed that Pope was actually maneuvering to fall back to Washington along the Warrenton pike, which bisected the field of operations.

There were two factors in the preliminary movements at Bull Run which the leaders on both sides didn't take into account until the plans of both had been upset. Pope didn't know of the coming of Longstreet, and Lee and Longstreet knew nothing of Fitz-John Porter's Federal corps off on the flank of Longstreet. These new factors made the fighting of Aug. 30 irregular, bloody and for the most part useless for the Federal army. Well would it have been for Pope had he done what Lee and Longstreet supposed he would do the night of Aug. 29, retreated to Washington. He would have saved his army and had another chance at Lee.

Longstreet's entrance into the decisive fighting of Second Bull Run was on Aug. 30. It was sudden and dramatic, and it took years of comparing notes to settle the exact time and manner of it. The celebrated case of Fitz-John Porter, one of the most noted in the history of courts martial, turned upon the arrival and participation of Longstreet that day.

As a finishing blow to Jackson, Pope late the 30th of August ordered Porter to attack the right flank of Jackson's line at the railway. Two divisions of Porter moved to the charge, leaving the extreme left unprotected except for the Federal battery of Hazlett and his supports, the dembrigade of G. K. Warren. Warren had but 1,000 men, the Tenth New York zouaves on the skirmish line and Duryee's zouaves guarding the battery. Porter and Warren supposed that the only foe in front was the troops of Jackson, but Longstreet was there with 30,000 fresh men. He brought them in on a wide circuit, striking Porter's flank.

Suddenly this new enemy dashed upon the Tenth New York, which fell back across the front of Duryee's line, masking its fire. Warren told Hazlett of the danger to his guns and ordered Duryee's men to retreat, but this last order was not heard on the line, for the soldiers had already begun to shoot at the swarming Confederates. Meanwhile Hazlett took his guns away, and what was left of Duryee's gallant band retreated. But in making that brief stand the zouaves met with a loss in killed unparalleled in the whole war. There were 3 officers and 33 men killed outright and 7 officers and 103 men wounded. Of the wounded 33 died on the field, making a total death roll of 119.

Porter's column was no match for Longstreet's, being outnumbered two to one, but the main resistance to Longstreet came from that corps, and the verdict of history is that Porter saved Pope's army from annihilation. Supposing still that he had Jackson alone and surrounded, Pope continued all day the 30th to hurl his soldiers against the line on the railway. It is no exaggeration to say that the embankment behind which Jackson's men lay vomited bullets in a ceaseless stream. Again and again the Federals charged up to the railway cut as Grover's brigade had done the day before. Sometimes the soldiers fought with sticks and stones.

The valor of the Federals who charged Jackson was matched by Longstreet's veterans who assailed Pope. It was the Eighteenth Georgia regiment which met Duryee's zouaves. The Georgians swept on over the prostrate zouaves and charged through two Federal batteries, being held up at last by two of Porter's regiments.



"DON'T SHOOT!"

Night ended the battle the 30th, and then for the first time Lee thought of cutting Pope's army off from Washington. Jackson gathered up his wounded and started forward to intercept Pope's retreat at Chantilly, east of the battlefield. But Pope had anticipated the attack on his road of retreat. Kearny, the one armed hero, was at Chantilly. As night came on the 1st of September both sides had planned an attack next day. Kearny rode out alone to reconnoiter the enemy's lines. Being challenged by a Confederate picket, he answered, "Don't shoot!" wheeled his horse about and at that instant was struck by a bullet which ended his brave career.

Jackson made no attack, and Pope's army marched on to Washington, having lost all but honor.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

"So you don't know whether you want to go to work or not?"

"Well, suh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I'd like de refusal ob de job a little while."

"But I need somebody right away."

"In dat case I'll have to let it go by. I'ze jes' bought a policy ticket, an' I'll hafter wait till aftuh de drawin' to see whether I'ze gwine to work at all or not."—Washington Star.

"Haven't you any occupation?" asked the woman at the kitchen door, after listening to his tale of woe.

"Yes, ma'am," responded Tuffold Knutt. "I'm a hunter."

"A hunter? Of what?"

"Grub ma'am."

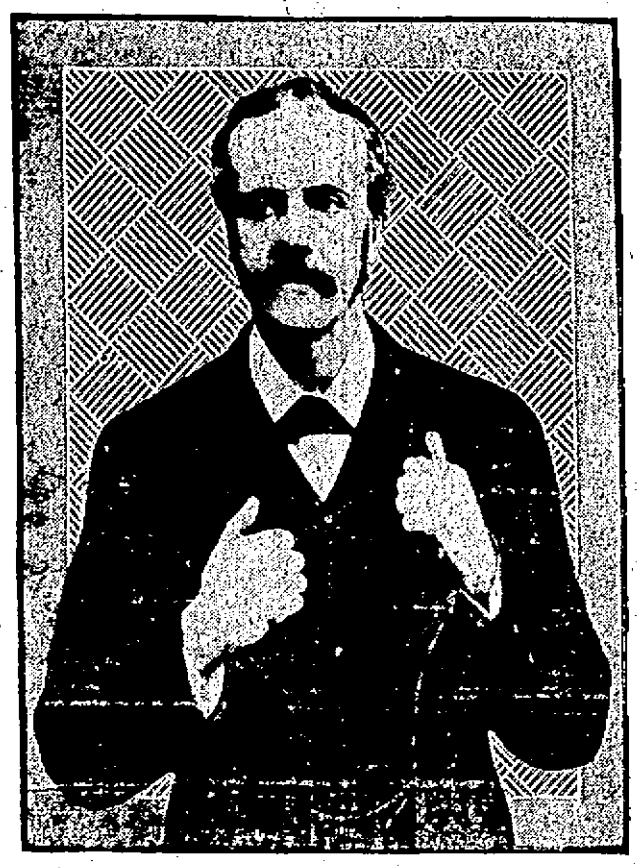
Pikes. How can a mountain know when to echo?

Sikes.—Perhaps it has mountain ears.—Harvard Lampoon.



CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD, WHO IS DRAFTING THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Congressman Charles Edgar Littlefield, who has been selected by President Roosevelt to draft an antitrust bill for presentation to the next congress, is the successor of the late Congressman Dingley of the Second Maine district. He is a man of strong personality and independence. He has been frequently opposed to the administration policy, but nevertheless stands high in his party. Mr. Littlefield is a native of Lebanon, Me., and is fifty-one years old.



RIGHT HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER.

Great Britain's new premier, the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, who succeeds his uncle, Lord Salisbury, has been for more than twenty years in training for the post. He began his career as private secretary to Lord Salisbury when the latter was secretary of state for foreign affairs, and he was advanced until at the time of accepting the premiership he was first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons. He is fifty-four years old and a bachelor.



GENERAL LYTTELTON, KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Neville Lyttelton, who succeeds Lord Kitchener as chief in command of the British forces in South Africa, is one of the few British generals who did not meet severe defeat at the hands of the Boers in the recent war. He is a sturdy, grizzled old soldier who won honors in India and Egypt before being sent to South Africa.

Jerry," said Flaherty, "why is it ye're gittin' so prond since ye're gittin' a bit of money ahead?"

"Me b'y, 'tis loike that wid all th' rich," said Jerry. "'Tis a measure of protiction ag'in me poor relations."—Indianapolis News.

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JOHN VARS,

212 Thames Street.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, August 9, 1902.

The season in Newport can now be said to be at its height. With good weather from now on things will be lively.

The crop reports from the west continue good. The prospects are that this year will be a record breaker so far as the corn crop is concerned. The western farmer ought to make money this year.

The Boer leaders who are coming to the United States to study farming methods are simply following the example of the rest of the world. American farmers and their machinery are in an unequaled class of their own.

A battleship complete in these times costs $6,500,000. The Georgia and New Jersey, now under construction, will reach this amount, and the Louisiana and Connecticut, for which bids have been advertised, are of the same class.

It is claimed that the great strike in the anthracite coal fields is nearing the end. The general public is hoping so devoutly, as it is not a pleasant thought to contemplate the coming cold weather with coal soaring to ten dollars a ton and upwards.

A story is told of a Cincinnati judge who had two burglars to sentence, one of whom had given state's evidence. The judge sentenced one for seventeen years, and turning to the other, said: "You have assisted the state and are deserving of a lighter sentence. Therefore, I will give you sixteen years." No guilty man was permitted to escape in that court.

Director Merriam of the census bureau thinks that in 1910 the population of the United States will reach the one hundred million mark, though in order to reach this figure he includes Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Still, "it will demonstrate in no uncertain terms what a world power this country has become." Mr. Merriam is another of those persons who think that big and great are synonymous words. One hundred million is an imposing figure, but the majesty of power is not in the number but the quality of those people.

According to the report of Maj. Goethals of the U. S. Engineers, the following sums have been spent by the U. S. Government in improvements to the harbors and rivers in this State: For the improvement of Pawtucket or Seekonk river, $307,000; for the improvement of Seaconnet River or the east passage and the breakwater at Seaconnet Point, $65,000; for the improvement of Providence river, which mean the upper portion of Narragansett Bay, the sum of $1,669,89 has been expended; for Green Jacket Shoal, $104,250; for Newport harbor, $145,568; for the harbor of refuge at Point Judith, $1,250,000; for breakwater and the two harbors at Block Island over eight hundred thousand dollars have been already expended, and the present river and harbor bill contains appropriations for both harbors. On the whole Uncle Sam has dealt liberally with the people of this State.

The meeting before the Board of Aldermen Tuesday night developed the fact that a great majority of the property owners and merchants on Thames street wish that important thoroughfare widened and improved. Of course there are some, whose property is such that the proposed widening would injure, who are opposed to the plan; but they are apparently a small minority. If Thames street is ever widened it will not be done to the damage of any one financially. If certain places will be materially injured by taking a portion of the estate into the street, as they will be where the owners have no back land; then these places must be bought and paid for out of the general betterment fund. A careful estimate should be made of the cost to each estate and the damages each place will sustain by the proposed improvements, and submitted for the inspection of the public and then it can be soon determined whether or not the cost will be greater than will be the benefits to be derived from such an improvement. Many believe that the contemplated widening of the street will cost half a million dollars and cite this large outlay as an argument against the plan. Suppose that it does cost half a million. The interest on that sum at 4 per cent. is only twenty thousand dollars annually. Does any one suppose for a moment that a wide thoroughfare for the main business artery of the city would not bring more than twenty thousand dollars to the city? In our opinion it would bring more than twenty times that amount. Many look upon half a million as an enormous outlay. But have we considered that in the last few years we have expended in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars on a city hall, a hundred thousand dollars on a so-called esplanade and another hundred thousand dollars on new sidewalks? That is nearly half a million, and not one of these things will bring a dollar's worth of extra business to the city. We are saying nothing against these expenditures, for we believe that some of them at least were a permanent benefit to the city. But we would now like to see a few dollars used where it would pay a good dividend in increasing the facilities for business. There is no doubt but that the increased business would speedily follow the increased facilities.

The President's Wise Words.

There are paragraphs in the speeches of Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, which do not attract the most attention, but which in some respects are best worth the thought of the American people. Here is a sentence or two from his speech the other day at Sea Girt, New Jersey.

"If you are content to go through life waiting for a chance to be a hero, you may wait and the chance may not come. The way to be a good citizen is to do well the ordinary, every day, humdrum work that comes to citizenship. Don't you think so? I am sure you do. The man who waits to wait until a battle comes is not likely to be the good fighter, and the citizen who waits for heroic times is likely to be a mighty bad one.

"I plead with you to do your duty as National Guardsmen and as citizens. Do your duty day by day—the common, ordinary duties which, when done, make, in their sum, the citizenship of the nation."

This was in the same line as a thought in one of his Fourth of July speeches—a thought which did not appear in most of the newspaper reports of that day, where he said:

"More and more, I think, gentlemen, as one grows older, one comes to feel that it is not the sphere in which we perform the duty; it is the doing the duty that counts. I do not care what the man's occupation is or what his standing is. If he does his duty well he is a good citizen, and if he does not he is not a good citizen. Confronted with that fundamental question the other questions as to the particular position he occupies in public life, social, financial, any other way, those questions sink into absolute insignificance."

These are the ideas which ought to sink most deeply into the heart of the American people, for upon their practical incorporation into the warp and woof of daily American life the whole fabric of our society depends. We sometimes think that there is a vast misconception of what heroism is, and that the word is generally misapplied when it is made to relate only to the exceptional deeds of daring, opportunity for which come but seldom even to the few and never to the many. There is as much chance for the true heroism in every day American life as most of us are capable of managing successfully—and the president's characterization of it as humdrum is only relative and not absolute. However that may be, it is of the utmost importance, not merely to the man himself, but to the whole nation, if individuals do not do every day the ordinary "humdrum" work of their life as best they can then we cannot expect that the national work will be done in the best way. On the whole it is probably more important that every private citizen, so-called, should do his everyday duty well, than it is that any single general or any one president should make a conspicuous success in a single battle or a single detail of administration.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

C. H. Wrightington has sold for F. S. & S. P. Barker a lot of land on Dartmouth street, containing about 2500 square feet, to Samuel Dodge.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Jabez F. West, guardian for Philip Bryer, and Georgianna West, both of Westerly, R. I., a lot of land lying on the westerly side of Howland avenue in Jamestown and containing 6,000 square feet of land, being Lot No. 28 on the so-called Howland Plat, to Miss Henriette D. Stadler of New York.

Bernard Carter and Charles B. Calvert have sold No. 4 of the George H. Calvert place to Arthur B. Commerford, for $3000. The lot is bounded 50 feet on Aycault street by 100 feet deep, and adjoins land of Thomas G. Owens and wife.

A. P. Baker and others have sold to Adam Ehrhardt, for $633.55, twenty-three twenty-fourths of the lot bounded east, 60 feet; on Second street; south, 100 feet, on land of S. N. Booth; west, 60 feet, and north, 100 feet, on land of the grantors. Edith Evelyn Smith, guardian, has sold to the same purchaser, for $23.45, the interest of Charles Talbot Smith in the lot.

Miss Lydia A. Stoddard has sold a lot of land, 42.25 feet front by 100 feet in depth, situated on the northwesterly side of Heath court, to Mrs. Lula C. Thompson, for $625.

Thomas M. Norman has sold to Dennis Sullivan and wife a lot of land bounded north, 40 feet, on Simmons street; east, 66 feet, on land about to be conveyed to Patrick E. Sullivan and wife; south, 40 feet, on land of E. S. Burdick, and west, 66 feet, on land of the grantor.

Frank F. Nolan has sold to Thomas O'Connell his one-sixteenth interest in the estate of Johanna O'Connell, bounded northwest, 60 feet, on Warner street; northeast, 52 feet, on land of Patrick Mahan; southeast, 60 feet, on land of Thomas H. Oxx, and southwest, 60 feet, on Clinton avenue.

Patrick Edwards has sold to Catherine L. Stack the estate bounded east, 46 feet on Tilden avenue; south, 62 feet, on the estate of Robert Seattle; west, 40 feet, on the estate of John T. Bush, and north, 62 feet, on the estate of Frank Morgan.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1902, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 9.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of the disturbance to cross the continent August 10 to 14, warm wave 9 to 13, cool wave 12 to 16.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about August 14, cross west of Rockies by close of 15, great central valleys 16 to 18, eastern states 19.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about August 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about August 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21.

Temperature of the week ending August 23 will average above normal in the northwest, about in southwest, below normal on Pacific coast, above in Ohio valley, lake region and northeastern states and about in southeastern states. Rainfall will be below normal in southwest, below in southeast, about in southeast, below in northwest and above on Pacific slope.

Immediately following date of this bulletin excessive heat will be the general rule east of Rockies with hot winds in some localities and low temperatures west of Rockies.

I have expected a drouth to begin in some portions east of Rockies during second week in August that will do some damage to late corn in northern latitudes of corn belt and that temperature of August will average above normal east of Rockies and below west.

Three weeks more will determine what the corn and spring wheat crops are to be. I do not expect frosts to do much damage.

One of the notable astronomical features of these short summer nights is the constellation Orion. About 9 p. m. look a little west of south, two-fifths of the distance from the horizon to the zenith, and you will observe the largest star in that vicinity and one of the most conspicuous of the bright lamps of the summer skies. It has a copper color and on either side is another star, making three in a line, the upper star being farthest west.

A little to the right of these are three stars forming another line, the upper star, being farthest east. These six stars constitute the principal features of the constellation, but many smaller stars, apparently near, are to be seen.

Beyond these stars is a nebula or cluster of stars that is a notable feature of the heavens. On a dark clear night that nebulæ may be seen with the unaided eye and appears about as large as the full moon.

That dim, distant and apparently small nebula is believed to be as large as our own cluster but so far away that its size dwindles almost to a point and its light almost lost.

Our cluster includes all the stars we can see, includes the milky way which is composed of millions of stars so far out in space that their light fades. Imagine this great cluster, so far away that the immense space covered by them would dwindle to a space that our moon would cover and you have a faint idea of the distance to the great nebulæ of Orion.

The larger stars of Orion, first described, appear to be related to each other; they appear to form a cluster distinct from other stars of the heavenly dome but this is only apparent.

If we could view those stars from some other part of the universe they would lose their relations and would not form a cluster. The big star of that cluster only appears larger than the others. The latter are fully as large as the former, perhaps larger, but so much farther away that they appear smaller.

Any of these prominent stars of Orion are immensely larger than our sun. We seem to be unfortunate in living on one of the smallest planets and having for our sun one of the smallest stars of all this great universe.

Compared with other worlds ours is a tenth-rate and as to the beings that occupy first class worlds we are probably so low in the scale that we are not worthy of a comparison with them.

Orion lies in the path of the planets. Two years ago Jupiter, which now rises about sunset, was in that constellation and three years ago Saturn, which now rises about 7 p. m., was in Orion. The former planet is in that constellation at intervals of about eleven years and ten months and the latter planet of twenty-nine and a half years.

Portsmouth.

A disorderly crowd visited the town Saturday night, holding a dance in the town hall. About midnight they visited several of the farm houses and destroyed plants, fruits, etc. Some beautiful pots of hydrangeas were stripped of their blooms.

Camp meeting is in session.

The travel on the road was very heavy on Sunday last.

Mr. Lincoln Hammett and family and Mr. Fred Hammett and family are spending two weeks at the Almy cottage.

A Good Ideal Wake Up.

Have you chosen your vacation ground for the summer? If not, now is the time.

The vacation resorts are now thronged with any army of summer tourists, and to the last arrivals come the choice.

New England has a large list to choose from, and the best way is to secure a Boston & Maine Summer Excursion Book, published by the General Passenger Department, Boston.

A copy will be mailed upon receipt of address.

TRIPLE DROWNING

Two Men and a Woman Caught by Undertow at Old Orchard

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 8.—A strong undertow, caused by the brisk east wind and high tides of the past few days, claimed the lives of three bathers here yesterday. The dead are George Ford, aged 70 years, of Ottawa; Walter Basham, aged 55, of Montreal, and Miss Florence J. Thomas, aged 20, also of Montreal.

The exact details of the accident probably never will be known as the three persons who formed the ill-fated party were the only bathers on that section of the beach at the time. The first that was known of the tragedy was when friends of the bathers, becoming anxious because of their prolonged absence from the hotel, went down to the beach just in time to see the body of Mr. Basham thrown up on the sands by an immense wave.

Van Derlip's Case Continued

Boston, Aug. 8.—William G. Van Derlip, the lawyer accused of stealing property held by him as a trustee, appeared in the municipal court yesterday and had his case continued until Aug. 20. It is now said that in addition to the $200,000 which Van Derlip is alleged to have misappropriated from the Emerson estate (the property belonging to Judge Lowell's widow) two other properties are involved. According to Ely Bishop, who has been retained in regard to them, these further losses may amount to $50,000.

Four Persons Badly Hurt

New Britain, Conn., Aug. 8.—A two-seated carriage driven by John Slaney, and occupied by three young women, was struck by a third rail car at Forestville and all four persons were seriously injured, two of them probably fatally. The view of the track was obstructed by a freight train. The other occupants of the carriage were Miss Emma Dalton, Miss Sadie Dalton and Alice Spencer. The horse which Slaney was driving was killed and the carriage demolished. The crossing is a dangerous one.

Repairs Would Be Too Expensive

Boston, Aug. 8.—The Eastern Steamship company has surrendered the steamer Cumberland, which was recently badly damaged by collision in the harbor with the steamer Admiral Farragut, to the companies which insured her, and she is to be sold. It would cost between $65,000 and $70,000 to repair the Cumberland, so it was decided that it would be better to make a settlement with the insurance companies.

Washington Matters.

A Valuable Document—The Republican Text Book—A Comparison of Wages—Trusts—The Tariff Plank in Iowa.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1902.

Probably no more valuable compendium of political and economic information was ever compiled than the Republican Text Book which is made public to day, by the Republican Congressional Committee. A quotation from President McKinley is made the motto of the book. It reads: "You do not have to guess what the Republican party will do, the world knows its purposes. It has embodied them in law, and executed them in administration." The committee reviews the results accomplished by the party and draws attention to the fact that the anti-trust law was placed on the statutes over the united opposition of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives. A review of the prosperity attained under the Republican policy of protection follows, together with a brief sketch of the invasion of Europe by American industries. It is pointed out that the imports of the United States amount to $880,191,000 and the exports to $1,393,891,000 and considerable space is devoted to the results of protection as shown by the last census. The very remarkable growth of the textile industry, especially in the south, is one of the most gratifying results of the protective system. The extent to which the committee has found it advisable to quote from the utterances of President Roosevelt is most complimentary to the youngest president who has ever filled the office.

No more striking statement is to be found in the Republican Text Book than the comparison of the wages paid to artisans in the United States and in Great Britain. Space will not permit more than a brief quotation, but the figures here given are typical of the whole. Blacksmiths receive as wages, in New York $2.15 per day, in London $1.02½ per day, in Chicago $2.80 per day, in Glasgow $1.48 per day. Blacksmiths' helpers receive in Chicago $1.69½ per day, in Manchester .83½, in St. Louis $1.65 per day, in Glasgow $0.85 per day. Carpenters receive in New York $3.40 per day, in London $1.65½ per day, in St. Louis $2.80 per per day, in Manchester $1.50, in Chicago $2.51, in Glasgow $1.53½ per day. Cabinet makers receive $2.50 per day in New York as against $1.47½ in Manchester. Iron moulders receive $2.73½ in Chicago, as against $1.02½ in Glasgow. Machinists receive $2.55 in New York, as against $1.51½ in London and $2.52½ in St. Louis as against $1.46 in Manchester. Pattern makers receive $2.78½ in St. Louis as against $1.48½ in Manchester. It would hardly seem necessary to advance any further argument to the intelligent American working man, in order to prove to him that it was to his interest to support the party whose adherence to the doctrine of protection has saved him from the competition of labor paid at the rates quoted, especially when the only opponent of that party is openly and avowedly opposed to protection and advocates a policy which must inevitably result in reducing the wages of the American workman to a level with those paid to their British brothers.

One of the most interesting chapters of the Text Book is devoted to the trusts. "That of the Democratic party looks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; that of the Republican party, to such restriction as will prevent arbitrary advance in prices or reduction in wages through exclusive control; but not the destruction by legislation, or injury by agitation, of legitimate enterprise through great manufacturing systems by which production is cheapened, prices of manufactures reduced and permanency of employment is assured." The attitude of the Democrats is emphasized by the figures, which show that out of a total value of manufactures produced in the United States, i. e., $13,004,400,143, but $1,667,350,911 worth are produced by the trusts, or, expressed in percentage, but 12.8 per cent. One other item is of especial interest in view of the agitation promoted by the Democrats in favor of a reduction of the tariff on lumber. The lumber industry of the country aggregates $1,030,000,570, of which only 2 per cent. is produced by trusts. The Text Book discusses the Philippine question at much length, showing that under Republican direction peace has been established in the islands and a civil government inaugurated. The figures given in regard to the production of gold and silver will remove every reasonable doubt there may be in the mind of any sensible person in regard to the wisdom of the Republican monetary policy and the gratifying growth of the free delivery of mail in the rural districts is shown to be a direct result of the prosperity which the country enjoys as a result of its wisdom in intrusting national and state affairs to the judicious administration of the Republican party. The committee is to be complimented on the compilation of a book which will prove of invaluable service to those gentlemen on whom will devolve the duty of rendering to the country an account of the Republican stewardship.

While an attempt is being made by certain eastern leaders and newspapers to create a sensational feature out of the tariff plank adopted at the Iowa convention, there is not, in the opinion of many of the leading Republicans in Washington, anything to warrant the deductions made. The planks which refer to trusts and the tariff are very nearly the same as those adopted a year ago. Some slight changes and additions have been made and the suggestion that it may be necessary to modify certain tariff schedules in order to curtail the power of the trusts is clearly set forth. It is generally understood that the platform is in entire accord with the views of the President, although at no time has he stated that he regarded tariff revision as a proper means of regulating the trusts. That purpose he has attempted through the courts, by means of the laws already on the statute books, and, according to the Department of Justice, with every prospect of success. A conservative view of the situation leads to the conclusion that the wide spread talk of tariff revision is due more to the sensational tendencies of the press than to any statement made by Iowa Republicans in convention assembled. That the Republican party will not hesitate to amend certain schedules of the Dingley law, when changed conditions warrant it, goes without saying. That has been one of the tenets of the protective policy from its inception and is in no way a deviation from the views of the statesmen protectionists in the party.

"There's a burglar in the house, Benjamin," said Mrs. Pratt, arousing her husband in the dead of the morning. "Hear that," she continued; "it's surely the noise of a chisel; he's a safe-blower, too."

"You bet he is," sleepily returned Benjamin, turning over for another nap.—Richmond Dispatch.

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT

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THE NATURAL FOOD CO., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. William G. Stevens, the Misses Slade and Alice Peirce and Mrs. R. Hunnewell Tilley are spending a few weeks with friends in Middletown.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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Rents in Newport, $40 to $1500
Rents in Jamestown, $30 to $1,000
Private Telephone No. 63, Newport, R. I.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST 1902. STANDARD TIME.

		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets	High Water Morn'g	High Water Eve'g
9	Sat	5	7	10	18	11 30	12
10	Sun	5	7	11	31		12
11	Mon	5	7	11	50	12	1
12	Tues	5	6	mo'n	1	12	1
13	Wed	5	6	0	11	1	2
14	Thurs	5	6	0	35	1	2
15	Fri	5	6	1	57	1	2

New Moon 9d day, 8h. 21m., evening. W
First Quarter 16th day, 11h. 21m. evening. W
Full Moon 16th day, 11h. 3m., morning. W.
Last Quarter 24th day, 6h. 4m., morning. W.

Marriages.

At the First Baptist Parsonage, 5th inst., by Rev. Brewer B. Boardman, William Matthew Tenney, to Miss Catherine Riegel, both of this city.

In this city, 6th inst., by Rev. Henry Morgan Storrs, Thomas Pingley to Mary Allen.

At the Shiloh Parsonage, 31 inst., by Rev. H. S. Jeter, Clyde Albert Allen to Miss Virginia Johnson, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 3d inst., at the residence of his parents, 9 Underwood court, Henry Godfrey, infant son of Mary Gertrude and Henry Kuns.

In this city, 31 inst., Ebba Pauline, eldest daughter of Paul A. and Ebba C. Greenland, aged 10 years, 8 months and 15 days.

In this city, 31 inst., Charlotte M., wife of S. Frederick Swanson, aged 37 years, 9 months.

In Foxboro, Mass., 6th inst., Daniel Gould Goddard.

At Jamestown, R. I., Sunday, 31 inst., Julia A. Gillingham.

In Tiverton, 1st inst., Philip Sanford, in his 73d year.

In Providence, 4th inst., John Earnshaw of East Greenwich, in his 75th year.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A Gruesome Find

Bellows Falls, Vt., Aug. 1.—Boys in bathing in Sexton's river, near the connection with the Connecticut, Saturday night, found a potato sack in which were the bodies of twin infants, boy and girl. The police are awaiting word from the coroner before making an inquiry.

Mother and Child Burned

Wakefield, Mass., Aug. 8.—In an attempt to rescue her 2-year-old daughter from death by burning, after the child had overturned a lighted oil stove, Mrs. H. S. Shaw yesterday received probably fatal injuries. The daughter also, is not expected to live.

White Tenders Resignation

Berlin, Aug. 6.—Ambassador White has forwarded his resignation to President Roosevelt. The date set by the ambassador for his resignation to go into effect is Nov. 7.

Fever-Stricken Sailors

St. John, Aug. 6.—Bark Hyssop Wood, from Rio de Janeiro, with yellow fever aboard, has arrived at quarantine. There were nine cases, three deaths resulting.

$25.00 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

$25.00 to Glenwood Springs and return; $10.00 to Salt Lake and Ogden and return from Chicago via Chicago & North-Western Railway. Selling on certain dates during July, August and September, good until October 31 to return. Two trains a day to Denver, three trains daily to Ogden and Salt Lake. The best of everything. Write for booklet, "Colorado Illustrated." For rates and reservation apply to your nearest ticket agent or address, J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

7-29-6w

Double Track to the Missouri River,

The Chicago & North-Western Ry is the only double track line between Chicago and the Missouri River. Four trains a day Chicago to Omaha, three daily trains to the Pacific Coast and two trains per day Chicago to Denver, with through Pullman service to points in Iowa, Nebraska, Dakotas and to The Black Hills. Send stamp for booklet "Only Double Track Road Chicago to Missouri River" to J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

7-26-5w.

$16.00 St. Paul and Minneapolis

And return, Chicago & North-Western Railway, every day, from Chicago, July 9 to Sept. 10. Four splendid trains daily, connecting with all lines from the east, with dining compartment, buffet, library, observation and free reclining chair cars through without change. Write for illustrated booklets or apply for information to your nearest ticket agent. J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

7-26-5w.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SS. Town of Jamestown, R. I.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the town of Jamestown for the year 1901, by the Town Treasurer of said Town commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed upon the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein heretofore, to wit: for and including the year 1901 and of every power vested in me, as said Collector of said Tax:

Inasmuch as the Taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described, and on the owners thereof for and on account of the same have not been paid, and said real estate is liable for the payment of said taxes:

I, Wm. F. Caswell, Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the warrant issued to me as Collector of Taxes, by the aforesaid Town Treasurer, commanding me to proceed and collect the said taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owners as aforesaid, have made levy on said real estate in said town of Jamestown and on the appurtenances thereof; taxed in the name of Eliza H. Alexander and bounded and described as follows:

Easterly, on Coronado street, two hundred (200) feet; Southerly, on land of Eunice B. Littlefield, now or late, two hundred and twenty (220) feet; Westerly, on Grinnell street one hundred (100) feet; Northerly, on land now or late of Silas Carr, one hundred and ten feet (110); then Westerly again on said land of Silas Carr, one hundred (100) feet; and the Northerly again on other land now or late of said Eunice B. Littlefield, one hundred and ten (110) feet; said granted land being designated as lots 10, 11 and 21, on a plat of the George H. Carr estate, in Jamestown, a plat of which is on file in the Town Clerk's Office of said Jamestown; and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said tax of said Eliza H. Alexander or the owner thereof, with interest, penalties, costs and expenses, at public auction, to the highest bidder upon or at said real estate on the 19th day of August, 1902, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., on the premises in said Town of Jamestown, Rhode Island.

The amount of principal money of said taxes now due for the year 1901 is $27.00.

WM. F. CASWELL,
7-12. Tax Collector.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of GEORGE F. DANIELS, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

ARTHUR B. COMMERFORD, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., July 22d, 1902. 7-26-6w

MINES GIVEN UP

Means a Property Loss of About $1,500,000

FAILURE TO WORK PUMPS

Rendered Plants Useless by Reason of Becoming Flooded—Foreigners in Vicinity of Shenandoah Said to Be Drilling—Quiet Reigns at Present

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 7.—William Stein, the state mine inspector for the Shenandoah region, yesterday announced that five collieries under his jurisdiction, which have an estimated value of $1,500,000, have been rendered useless by reason of having been flooded and have been permanently abandoned by the companies owning them. Mr. Stein estimates that out of the 20 collieries in his district only 11 are in a condition for immediate operation if the strike were immediately ended. The abandonment of the five collieries will compel 2000 mine workers to seek employment in other parts of the region. After the strike shall have been ended most of the workmen will have to remain in idleness for another period of time until the collieries are placed in working condition. Failure to operate the pumps is the cause of the trouble.

The situation so far as the peace of the Shenandoah region is concerned remains unchanged. Yesterday was probably the quietest day since the soldiers were called out one week ago last night. Two companies of infantry are still kept on guard duty in the town near foreign settlements. General Gobin has ordered the establishment of a signal system from brigade headquarters to the camp, which is nearly a mile distant. The heliograph and flag will be used in the day time and the torch at night. This will be the first time the signal system has been in operation since the Homestead strike 10 years ago.

General Gobin, in speaking of the conditions in this region, says that Shenandoah, for a town of its size, is more thickly populated than the worst tenement district in New York. He thinks the sanitary conditions in the foreign quarters of the place are extremely bad because of the lack of sewerage. In reply to a question he said he had been advised that foreigners in this vicinity were being drilled, but he would not say whether the information he had received was correct. He believed there are many smart men among the foreigners here who have been officers in European armies and have taken refuge in this country. A large percentage of the male foreigners, he added, no doubt have had military training in their native lands, where a term of years in the army is compulsory. The ex-officers, the general said, have considerable influence over the others and they were not to be trusted. He characterized the ex-officers as adventurers and degenerate heirs of noble sires.

Hustling For Money

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 8.—Committees were appointed yesterday by the district board of the United Mine Workers to make a house to house canvass of the city and suburbs for financial aid for the strikers. It is understood the same plan will be followed in all the cities and larger towns in the coal regions.

Augusta Strike Off

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 7.—The big strike of the cotton mill operatives at Augusta, Ga., which was looked upon as a test of the strength of the United Textile Workers of America, was declared off by the executive committee of that body yesterday afternoon. It was decided that the mills had secured so much help that the strikers could not possibly win and they were so instructed by the officials of the Textile workers. This action ends one of the hardest fought battles known in the textile industry between labor unions and mill owners in the south.

Car Strike in New Haven

New Haven, Aug. 7.—The Fairhaven and Westville Railroad company, operating and controlling all trolley traffic, local and suburban, within a radius of 10 miles of this city, found its entire system practically tied up yesterday as a result of a strike of its 400 conductors and motormen. The strikers have the entire sympathy of the public.

KING EDWARD'S FEELINGS

Expressed in a Proclamation of Thanks to His Subjects

London, Aug. 8.—The following message from King Edward to his people was made public last night:

"To my people: On the eve of my coronation, an event which I look upon as one of the most solemn and important of my life, I am anxious to express to my people at home and in the colonies and India my heartfelt appreciation of the deep sympathy they have manifested toward me during a time in my life of such imminent danger. The postponement of the coronation ceremony, owing to my illness, has caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to all who intended to celebrate it. But their disappointment has been borne by them with admirable patience and temper.

"The prayers of my people for my recovery were heard, and I now offer up my deepest gratitude to divine providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as sovereign of this great empire."

King Edward's proclamation was conceived and written by himself in a letter to Home Secretary Ritchie. In addressing this communication to the home secretary the king is following the traditions observed by the late Queen Victoria when she addressed personal messages to the nation.

ACTIVE LIFE ENDED

Death of Sheriff Pearson, Soldier, Minister and Temperance Worker

Portland, Me., Aug. 8.—Sheriff Samuel F. Pearson died at Poland at 12:15 this morning. With him at the time of his death were his daughter, Miss Evangeline, and Dr. Norcross. The sheriff became unconscious last Sunday evening and did not recover from that condition.

Sheriff Pearson went to Poland five weeks ago. The worry incident to his office had caused him to fail rapidly in health and he went away for a rest. Three weeks ago lightning struck the hotel and the excitement incident to this affair affected his heart and his illness thereafter assumed a critical form. He failed rapidly since then.

Mr. Pearson was born in Roxbury (Boston) July 16, 1841. In 1862 he enlisted for three years in the Fortieth Massachusetts regiment and served with distinction until the close of the war, being twice offered commissions and refusing to accept them. After the close of his army career he engaged in the chandlery and ship store business.

In 1872 Mr. Pearson came to Portland and immediately after his conversion engaged in temperance reform work and in 1878 he established a mission work in Portland. The work at once took on an impetus which led to an increasing interest and the successful maintenance of the mission, with Mr. Pearson at its head, a position he had practically held up to the date of his death. Mr. Pearson was ordained to the ministry Aug. 6, 1879.

Blackmar Sued For $25,000

Boston, Aug. 6.—The Advertiser says that General W. W. Blackmar, a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Twelfth district, has been sued by J. R. McCreedy for $25,000 alleged damages as the outcome of a meeting of the two men in the lobby of the state house last May. Blackmar's property in Hingham has been attached. It is alleged by the plaintiff that Blackmar made an assault upon him, "pulling his nose with violence" and striking him several blows.

Suit Over Bogus Bond

Boston, Aug. 5.—John P. Costello has brought action in $20,000 damages against Charles N. Barnard, a Boston note broker, on the ground that Barnard was responsible for the circulation of a bogus $5000 bond which Costello bought believing to be genuine. Barnard claims that the document purchased by Costello was a copy of the original bond, made by Barnard for record purposes, and that the copy was lost or stolen from his office. The original had been sold to the state.

Bryan Not a Candidate—But

Mason City, Ia., Aug. 7.—William J. Bryan addressed a large audience at the Clear Lake assembly yesterday. Asked if he had been correctly quoted when it was reported he refused to again be a candidate for president, he replied that only a part of the interview was used. He said he was not a candidate in the light of seeking again to lead the Democratic party, but if the party should decide he was the proper man to head the ticket he could not honorably say 'No.'

Alleged Theft of Bank Funds

Boston, Aug. 6.—Walter O. Nickerson, assistant bookkeeper in the National Suffolk bank of Boston, is under arrest, charged with having embezzled about $600 from that institution. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Fiske, to whom he signified a desire to consult counsel. The commissioner put the case over, fixing bail at $2000. Nickerson lives in Newton, and moves in good society.

Stole While a Solon

Chester, Vt., Aug. 6.—Clarence Adams, the gentleman burglar of this town, has not added to his confession of Sunday, but more stolen goods have been found in his house. A bunch of whips was found in a chamber, and Adams says he took them from the store of E. J. Davis. A box of neckties, found yesterday, he got in Montpelier while he represented the town in the legislature.

Americans Win at Tennis

New York, Aug. 8.—The team of American lawn tennis experts successfully defended the Dwight F. Davis international challenge cup yesterday on the courts of the Crescent Athletic club, Bay Ridge. They defeated the challenging Englishmen in the four matches of the singles by three victories, and suffered one defeat.

Horse and Driver Had a Tumble

Rockland, Me., Aug. 8.—Spectators at the Knox trotting park yesterday were startled during a race when Morning News suddenly fell and both horse and Driver Pottle lay prostrate after rolling over several times, man and beast being dead so far as the horrified crowd could tell. Neither proved to be seriously hurt, however, and both took part in the next heat.

Shoe Plant Crippled

Brockton, Mass., Aug. 8.—The Joint Shoe council called out 30 cutters from C. A. Eaton's No. 2 shoe factory yesterday, making 230 now out, on account of alleged discrimination against union employes. The first strike benefits ever paid by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union in this city will be paid these strikers. The No. 1 factory of the firm has shut down.

Gubernatorial Aspirations

Exeter, N. H., Aug. 8.—General Stephen H. Gale, two years ago a prominent candidate for congress, announces his candidacy for governor of New Hampshire. General Gale is a shoe manufacturer. He was a member of the staff of Governor Smith and has been a state senator and councilor.

His Skull Fractured

New Haven, Aug. 8.—Falling 60 feet to the ground and striking the iron work on the big tank which the New Haven Gas Light company is building, Frank Blue's skull was fractured. He died at a hospital last night.

Nashville, Aug. 8.—Returns received from the state at large show the election by large majorities of the Democratic tickets for supreme court and for court of chancery appeals.

NAVY NEEDS MEN

Recruiting Officers to Scour South and West

EFFORTS TO GET STRIKERS

Proved of No Avail in the Mining Regions—Those Who Applied For Enlistment Were Unable to Pass the Required Physical Examination

Washington, Aug. 8.—The United States wants recruits for the navy and cannot get them. The male population appears to be employed at better wages than can be offered. It is proposed to send recruiting officers through the south and west, with the hope of enlisting men who have been employed in the wheat harvest and are now temporarily idle. It is estimated that at least 2000 men could easily be placed.

Reports from the recruiting stations during the early spring and summer were most unsatisfactory. When the coal strike assumed such proportions that a prolonged lockout was assured, the department sent recruiting officers into the anthracite district, believing that the unemployed miners would embrace the opportunity of entering the service. They were disappointed. Most of the miners were almost as much opposed to service in the navy as to army and militia service, and they not only refused themselves to enlist, but discouraged their friends.

A somewhat surprising discovery was made by the recruiting officers, however. The accepted idea of a miner is that he is big and brawny and strong. These officers assert that a majority of the miners who did apply for enlistment were unable to pass the required physical examination. Many of them were color blind, or had other affections of the eyes due to their long confinement underground. Others were partly deaf from working in a close space where explosives are used for blasting.

The war vessels authorized by the present congress will create a demand for about 3000 additional recruits, and it is estimated that within a few years there will be need for 40,000 enlisted men in the navy. The demand just now, however, is for recruits to bring the force up to the 25,000 authorized and needed in the service. It is proposed to open recruiting stations as promptly as possible in Texas, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and probably other states in the same section.

Tar, Feathers and Rail Ride

Marion, Mass., Aug. 7.—This town was thrown into a fever of excitement last night over the tarring and feathering of James McDonald, an inmate of the family of O. F. Potter. The neighbors objected to McDonald's position in the Potter household, which was not according to their ideas of what it should be. Last night they secured McDonald, stripped him of his clothes and gave him a coat of tar and feathers. Then they rode him on a rail through the centre of the town to the Mattapoisett line, where, after administering a severe thrashing to him, they turned him loose. All the members of the tarring and feathering party were masked.

Getting After Clement

Barre, Vt., Aug. 4.—The regular Republicans, at a conference Saturday night, bolted the nominations for city committee made last June and elected a new committee of their own. State Attorney Hoar announced that the Republican state committee is at work preparing a set of affidavits from reputable people affirming that "P. W. Clement, in his recent campaign, expended or tried to expend more money in his canvass than he has charged either McCullough or Proctor with doing."

Minister Drowned

Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 2.—Rev. Edward L. Atkinson of New York, formerly rector of the Church of the Ascension, Boston, was drowned in Boot pond yesterday. He had gone out rowing, and evidently lost his hat, for a cottager on shore saw him reaching for it and then fall into the water. Mr. Atkinson was 32 years old and unmarried.

Refusal to Change Sentence

Boston, Aug. 7.—John C. Best, the Saugus murderer, will be electrocuted in October, notwithstanding the hearing before the governor and council yesterday on the petition that his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life. After a session of three hours the council voted unanimously not to commute the sentence.

Would Not Accept Cut Rate

Rockland, Me., Aug. 6.—Dr. Benjamin Williams of the board of health, who has attended cases of contagious diseases in the city for 55 days and rendered a bill of $1100, which the city government reduced to $525, has refused to accept the sum and yesterday tendered his resignation.

Predicts Another Transvaal War

Rome, Aug. 8.—The Giornale D'Italia publishes an interview with the son of former Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, who has arrived at Naples. In this interview Reitz declares that war in the Transvaal will recommence a few years hence.

Contracts have been signed for a large addition to the Austin Hall law school at Harvard university for which $200,000 will be expended.

Lester Knight, 16 years old, was drowned at Brockton, Mass., while swimming.

During a severe thunder shower at Bedford, Mass., the large barn of Henry Wood was struck by lightning and entirely burned, together with 100 tons of hay. The loss is $7000.

Hotel Wrecked by Wind

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8.—During a terrific wind storm which passed over Caroline Beach, 20 miles from Wilmington, the Hotel Oceanic was razed to the ground and 13 guests more or less injured, one perhaps fatally.

CARR'S LIST.

WORLD'S PEOPLE, by Julian Gordon.
BREACHLEY, BLACK SHEEP, by Louis Becke.
Mid-Summer Numbers of all the Magazines.

Newport Directory 1902
Now Ready.
DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Savings Bank of Newport.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Savings Bank of Newport, held Friday, July 18, 1902, the following officers and trustees were elected for the year ensuing, viz.:

President—Charles E. Hammett, Jr.
Vice President—Thomas A. Lawton.
Directors—Henry C. Stevens, Albert K. Sherman, J. Truman Burdick, William P. Sheffield, Jr., Peter King, William H. Cranston, William K. Covell, Benjamin H. H. Sherman, William H. Hammett, G. Norman Weaver, Alex. N. Barker.

At a quarterly meeting of the trustees of the Savings Bank, held on the adjournment of said annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz.:

Treasurer—Grant P. Taylor.
Assistant Treasurer—Harry G. Wilks.
Secretary—William H. Hammett.
Auditing Committee—Henry C. Stevens, J. Truman Burdick.
Bookkeeper—Edwin B. Burdick.
Counsel—Francis B. Peckham.
Standing Committee—Charles E. Hammett, Jr., J. Truman Burdick, Thomas A. Lawton, Benjamin H. H. Sherman, William H. Hammett.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Secretary.
7-26

Savings Bank of Newport.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1819.
NEWPORT, R. I.
163d DIVIDEND.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable on and after Saturday, July 19, 1902.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
7-26

Upholstering

AND

Interior Decorating.

Furniture, Crockery

AND

BRIC-A-BRAC

PACKED, SHIPPED and STORED

BY

J. W. HORTON & CO.,

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.
7-26-tf

Newport Casino.

Schedule of Events,
SEASON OF 1902.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 7th,

Morning Concerts
Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Evening Concerts
Every Sunday, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Afternoon Concerts
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

NOTICE
—TO—
Taxpayers

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
CITY HALL, NEWPORT, R. I.,
June 28, 1902.

THE TAX BILL for 1902 is now in my hands for collection, and must be paid from and including

JULY 1, 1902,

to and including

AUGUST 31, 1902.

The time allowed by the Ordinance of the City Council for the payment of this Tax expires on the 31st day of August, 1902, and according to said Ordinance (as authorized by the Laws of this State) all taxes not paid on or before that date, shall carry, until collected, a PENALTY at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

Taxpayers are, therefore earnestly requested to pay the amount assessed upon their several estates.

Checks accepted.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

E. W. HIGBEE, Collector of Taxes.
6-28

Psycho-Physics

As Taught by the Boston College of Practical Psychology, is the art of knowing what to do, how to do it, when to do it, and where. You have it and don't know it. Millionaires have it and know it and use it.

PSYCHO-PHYSICS is indispensable to the young mother and all heads of families. It teaches them the art of governing their children without punishment. Taught by mail, 10 months' course, $1 per month. Regular 10 weeks' course, $1 per week. Send $1, and receive our First Lesson giving instruction, also, our Announcement and Special Contract arranging to furnish students with material to teach others and form class. Many of our students are clearing ... week from their evening classes. ... fore has there been such a great opportunity for people skilled in this line as the ... present time. Address: BOSTON COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 211 Columbus Ave. ... Mass.

For Sale

FARM at Adamsville, R. I., containing about 45 acres, with dwelling house, large stone barn and other buildings, for sale. Apply to ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, Adamsville, R. I., or to WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, JR., Newport, R. I.
11-30-tf

Newport and Fall River St. Ry. Co.

(ILLUMINATING DEP'T.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Free With Every Package of

Pillsbury's Oat Food

We give you a Package of

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Purina Mills.

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.
RALSTON HOMINY GRITS.
PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR.

S. S. THOMPSON,

Postal Station No. 1. 172 TO 176 BROADWAY.

APPRECIATION
—OF—
BEAUTY.

The man who never wore high-class custom clothes, would perhaps not appreciate our new creations, they're too nearly perfect.

But, if you do appreciate a perfect fit, style and good workmanship, then you are in a good way to save $5 to $15.

We may mention, incidentally, that we don't charge for trying on or for showing them.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET,

The Leading Millinery Store.

HEADQUARTERS FOR



OUTING HATS,
YACHTING HATS,
Automobile Hats
IN DUCK AND STRAW.
All the Latest Shapes in
Dress Hats,
In Straw, Chip, Leghorn and Cuba Braid.
TRIMMED HATS at cut prices.
SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR
EVENING WEAR.
Special Designs in
HATS made to order.
HAT BANDS with names of all leading ships in U. S. Navy.

Help Wanted.

I WANT A FEW GOOD SALESMEN who call on the cigar trade throughout the New England States to introduce the

"HEBIS" CIGARETTE

(the finest cigarette ever made).

ROBERT APPLETON, JR., 7 Pine street, New York.
6-28-tf

DR. H. R. SURLES

has returned to Providence, after an absence of several years, and opened offices at

1158 Westminster Street.

The doctor has had 40 years' practice in medicine.

Specialty, Diseases of Women and Children.

Dr. Surles employs a competent chemist to prepare all his remedies in his own laboratory, thus ensuring strength, uniformity and reliability ... Patients furnished medicines ... cars pass the door. ...

THE OLD RELIABLE

SHOE STORE ... Thames St.

... REPAIRING ...

... Country ...

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street. H. W. PEARCE.

EXAMINE OUR

CAPE ANN
—AND—
Black Grain Boots!

(ALSO)

GRAIN LACE SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co

LODGE ROOMS
OR
SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 182 and 184 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1902.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 976.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 176 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Incorporation."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 176 of the General Laws, entitled "Of Incorporation," is hereby amended by adding to it the following section:

"Sec. 16. Every business corporation formed under the provisions of this chapter shall file with the secretary of state the name and address of its treasurer, forthwith upon the election of such treasurer, if he be a resident of this state; and if such treasurer be not a resident of this state such corporation shall forthwith appoint by written power some competent person resident in this state as its attorney, with authority to accept service of all process against such corporation in this state, and upon whom all process, including the process of garnishment, against such corporation in this state may be served, and who, in case of garnishment, when the fees thereof shall have been paid or tendered, shall make the affidavit required by law in such cases, and who shall cause an appearance to be entered in like manner as if such corporation had existed and been duly served with process within this state. A copy of such power of attorney, duly certified and authenticated, shall be forthwith filed with the secretary of state; and copies thereof duly certified shall be received in evidence in all courts of this state. If such attorney shall die, or resign, or be removed, such corporation shall forthwith make a new appointment, as aforesaid, and forthwith file a copy with said secretary of state, as above prescribed, so that at all times there shall be within this state an attorney authorized to accept service of process and to enter an appearance as aforesaid; and no such power of attorney shall be revoked until after a like power shall have been given to some other competent person resident in this state, and a copy thereof filed as aforesaid. Service of process upon such attorney shall be deemed sufficient service upon his principal. Any corporation formed under the provisions of this chapter failing for the period of one year to comply with the provisions of this section may be dissolved upon application by any creditor, or by any other party in interest, to the appellate division of the supreme court, after notice to such corporation in manner prescribed by law."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 978.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 234 of the General Laws, "Of the Limitations of Actions."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 234 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Actions of the case for words spoken shall be commenced and sued within one year next after the words spoken, and not after. Actions of the case for injuries to the person shall be commenced and sued within two years next after the cause of action shall accrue, and not after."

Sec. 2. Section 2 of Chapter 234 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Actions of trespass for injuries to the person shall be commenced and sued within two years next after the cause of action shall accrue, and not after."

Sec. 3. Section 3 of Chapter 234 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. All actions of account, except on such accounts as concern trade or merchandise between merchant and merchant, their factors and servants, all actions of the case except for words spoken and for injuries to the person, all actions of debt founded upon any contract without specialty or brought for arrearages of rents, and all actions of detinue and replevin, shall be commenced and sued within six years next after the cause of action shall accrue, and not after."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 977.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 2 of Chapter 253 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Service of Writs."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 253 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the service of writs," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. A writ of summons shall be served by reading the same to the person to be summoned, or by leaving an attested copy thereof with him or at his last and usual place of abode with some person living there; or, if such writ be issued against any company incorporated under the laws of this state, by leaving an attested copy of such writ, if a bank, with the cashier, treasurer, or secretary thereof; if an insurance company, with the president or secretary thereof; and if any other company incorporated under the laws of this state, with the treasurer thereof, or with the agent of superintendent thereof, or with the person executing the duties of treasurer thereof, or at the office of such corporation with some person there employed, or if it have no such officer or office within this state then the same may be served by leaving an attested copy thereof with any stockholder or member of such corporation, or service may be made in such other mode as the charter of such corporation may prescribe: Provided, that in actions for recovery of tenements let or held at will or by sufferance, service of a writ of summons may be made by personal service as above prescribed or by posting an attested copy thereof on the main door of the premises. And when a writ of summons shall be issued against a foreign corporation doing business in this state, it shall be served by leaving an attested copy thereof with any clerk or agent in this state of such corporation, or with the attorney of such corporation appointed under the law upon whom service may be made as against such corporation."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 979.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 253 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Service of Writs."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 15 of Chapter 253 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 15. In case such writ shall have been returned to the court to which it is made returnable, and duly entered therein, or in case the officer who served such writ shall, from any cause, be unable to accept such bond and release the shares or personal estate in the hands or possession of such trustee from such attachment, then the bond given to release the attachment shall be delivered to the plaintiff or his attorney named on said writ, such bond running to the plaintiff and with surety to the satisfaction of the plaintiff or such attorney; and upon the acceptance of such bond by said plaintiff or such attorney, said plaintiff or his attorney shall thereupon give to said defendant a certificate signed by such plaintiff or his attorney that he has accepted said bond and released said shares or personal estate from attachment. In case of the refusal of said plaintiff or his attorney to act upon said bond or to receive a proper bond and give such certificate, said defendant may petition the court to which such writ is returnable to accept a bond running to the plaintiff and satisfactory to the court, and release said shares or personal estate from attachment."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 980.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 36 of Chapter 253 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Service of Writs."

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 36 of Chapter 253 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the service of writs," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 36. No corporation, unless incorporated by the general assembly of this state, or under general law of this state, excepting national banking associations or other corporations existing under the laws, or by the authority of the United States, shall carry on within this state the business for which it was incorporated, or enforce in the courts of this state any contract made within this state, unless it shall have complied with the following sections of this chapter."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 981.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 236 of the General Laws.

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 236 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. All grand and petit jurors shall be paid for each day's attendance on the common pleas division of the supreme court, each two dollars. Drawn jurors shall be entitled to ten cents for each mile's travel to and from court for the first day and three cents for each mile's travel to and from court for each subsequent day of his attendance."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 982.

AN ACT to Provide For the Construction, Improvement, and maintenance of State Roads.

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a state board of public roads, to consist of five suitable persons who are qualified electors of the state, one from each county of the state, to hold office: one for five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year, from the first day of February, 1902. At the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1903, and at the January session of the general assembly in each year thereafter, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint such person or persons to succeed the member or members of said board whose terms will next expire; and the person or persons so appointed shall hold their office until the 1st day of February in the fifth year after their appointment. Any vacancy which may occur in said board when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, which he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term. The members of said board shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and may be removed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for such cause as he shall deem sufficient and shall express in the order of removal.

Sec. 2. Said board may expend annually for clerk hire, for engineer assistance, and for the incidental expenses connected with the performance of the duties of their office, the sum of five thousand dollars, which sum is hereby annually appropriated for that purpose. Said board shall be provided with an office in the state house. The members of said board shall serve without remuneration, except for their necessary travelling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order upon the general treasurer for any of said expenditures, when certified to by the chairman and secretary of said board, who shall both be members of said board.

Sec. 3. Said board shall annually make a report to the general assembly, during the month of January, setting forth in detail all its transactions during the preceding year and making such recommendations for relocating, regrading, or improving the main highways of the state as it shall deem for the best interests of the entire state, having regard also to the connection of such main highways with the main highways of adjoining states, and reporting with maps showing the present location and grades, the proposed location and grades, and the proposed construction or improvements, and the probable cost of making such change of location or grade or of making such construction or improvements. Such report to be presented to the general assembly at its January session, A. D. 1903, shall present as near as possible a comprehensive plan of all the main highways of the state which it is desirable to relocate, regrade, construct or improve, with the recommendations of said board as to the most desirable period in which to carry on said work to completion. No work, other than preliminary surveys, shall be done upon any of said main highways until said report shall have been approved by the general assembly and the money appropriated for such purpose. Said board shall thereupon direct and control, according to law, the expenditure of all such appropriations, and is hereby authorized to make all contracts necessary for that purpose: Provided, however, that not more than one-third nor less than one-seventh of the net available appropriation for road improvement made by the general assembly shall be expended in any county during any one year, unless otherwise specially ordered by the general assembly at the time of making such appropriation.

Sec. 4. All main highways so improved by said board shall be constructed or improved to a uniform width of fourteen feet, exclusive of shoulders or gutters, except that any town or city desiring to have improved a greater width of such highway may agree in writing with said board for such additional width of improved main highway as it may desire, provided the entire expense of such additional width of improved main highway be paid by such town or city to the general treasurer, to be credited to the amount available for use by said board for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. All road construction or improvements made by said board shall be, and all repairs may be, performed by written contract, made by said board in behalf of the state, and after advertisement, by order of said board, has been published for at least twenty days in one or more public newspapers published in the county where such road lies, and in at least two public newspapers published in the city of Providence, inviting sealed proposals for such road construction or improvement, to be made under the supervision and subject to the approval of said board, and in accordance with its plans and specifications; and said advertisements shall state the time and place said plans and specifications may be examined, and when the proposals made in answer to said advertisements will be opened, and shall reserve the right of said board to reject any and all proposals: Provided, that the proposal of any town or city possessing or having the use of adequate road machinery, made in answer to the aforesaid advertisements, not exceeding the minimum sum named in any other proposal made as aforesaid for performing said road construction or improvement, shall have the preference for such main highway or portion of such main highway lying within the limits of such town or city, over the proposal of any other person.

Sec. 6. The person whose proposal or bid is accepted by said board, except when any town or city shall be the contracting party, shall be required to give bond in a sum not less than fifty per cent. of the contract price, to indemnify the town or city where such road lies against damage while such road is being constructed or improved, and the state shall not be liable for any damage occasioned thereby; and every contract made for such construction or improvement shall provide for a forfeiture of such sum or sums as said board may deem proper, for failure to complete, according to contract, such road construction or improvement within the specified time; and every public road, any part of which is constructed or improved as aforesaid, or after the plans and specifications aforesaid have been filed and contract for the construction or improvement of such road or part thereof has been made as aforesaid, shall be known as a state road and be kept in good repair from the time of said construction and improvement at the expense of the state under the supervision of said state board. Every such town or city shall at its own expense keep such state road within its limits, respectively, sufficiently clear of snow and ice so the same shall be reasonably safe for travel as now required by law, and shall at once notify in writing the state board of public roads or its employees of any defect or want of repair of such roads.

Sec. 7. Whenever said board shall relocate, regrade, or improve any main highway, it shall cause the same to be surveyed and platted, and shall forthwith file a certified copy of such plat in the office of the recorder of deeds, or in the office of the town clerk if there be no recorder of deeds, in each city or town where such highway lies. No length of possession or occupation of land within the limits of any state road by an owner or occupier of adjoining land shall create a right to such land in the owner or occupier or a person claiming under him, and any fences, buildings, sheds, or other obstructions encroaching upon such state road shall upon written notice by said state board at once be removed by the owner or occupier of adjoining land, and if not so removed said board may cause the same to be removed upon the adjoining land of such owner or occupier; and any adjoining owner sustaining damage by the construction, widening, straightening, or by changing the grade of any road improved as a state road, if he shall agree with said state board upon the amount of damage so sustained, he shall be paid therefor upon certificate of said board signed by its chairman and secretary out of the appropriation made for such road improvement, but if he is unable to agree with said board as to the amount of such damage so sustained, he shall have the same remedy against the state as now provided for like damages against towns and cities by Chapter 72 of the General Laws: Provided, that the notices required to be given in such cases to town and city councils shall be given to said state board. The attorney-general shall in all cases act as the legal adviser of said state board.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 983.

AN ACT to Define and Prevent Nuisances Caused by Smoke.

(Passed April 3, 1902.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The issue or emission of dense or thick black or gray smoke from any smokestack or chimney used in connection with any engine, steam boiler, or furnace of any description, for a longer period than five minutes at any one time within any city of the state having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or more, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, a public nuisance: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as applied to chimneys of buildings used exclusively for private residences, or to locomotives during the time of starting and feeding fires therein while in round houses or round-house yards.

Sec. 2. Every owner, lessee, or person who has the right to control the operation or use of any such engine, boiler, or furnace, and who suffers or permits the issue or emission of dense or thick black or gray smoke from any such smokestack or chimney, and every person having charge of the igniting, making, feeding, stoking, or attending any such furnace, or smoke preventive attached thereto, or furnace fire, used in connection with any such engine, boiler, or furnace, who shall so ignite, make, stoke, feed, or attend any such furnace, smoke preventive, or furnace fire that dense or thick black or gray smoke shall issue or be emitted from any such smokestack or chimney, shall be deemed and held guilty of creating a public nuisance and of violating the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence, and each day whenever any of the provisions of this act shall be violated shall constitute a separate offence.

Sec. 4. The board of aldermen of any such city may appoint a supervising engineer, who shall have authority to inspect and supervise any such engine, steam boiler, furnace, smoke preventive, and furnace fire, and the igniting, making, feeding, stoking, and attending any such furnace, smoke preventive, and furnace fire; and he shall have authority in the performance of the duties of his office to enter any building or place where the same are located or where said work is carried on; and any person hindering or obstructing him in the performance of any such duty, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each such offence. Such engineer shall report to said board, and perform such other duties relative to such office, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be prescribed by said board.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after January 1, 1903.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.
Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

Firmness.

Jones—Dear me! You say you often lay down the law to your wife. How do you go about it?

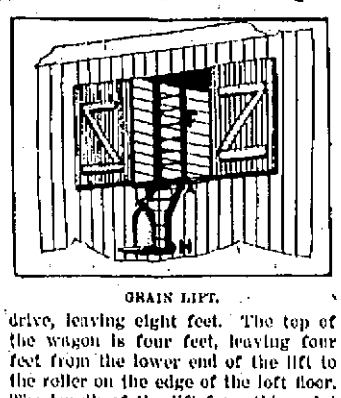
Bones—Why, all you need is firmness. I usually go into my study, lock the door and do it through the keyhole.

FARM AND GARDEN

A HANDY GRAIN LIFT.

An Ingenious Contrivance to Save Time and Muscle.

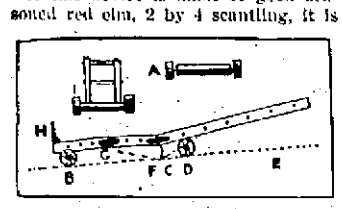
The plan of a device to take sacks of grain up in a loft nine feet from the ground over a cornerib is furnished to the Ohio Farmer by a correspondent, who says: We put nine feet of gravel in the cornerib for a good



GRAIN LIFT.

drive, leaving eight feet. The top of the wagon is four feet, leaving four feet from the lower end of the lift to the roller on the edge of the loft floor. The length of the lift from this point up is eight feet, made in the style of a ladder. When the sack is set on at H (see first cut), by taking hold of the lift at F the sack can be swung out very easily. The farther out the sack goes the more purchase you have at F, and when the sack is on a line from B to B (second cut) it will naturally run in itself because the lift will be in a shape to make it down grade from F to G, and after the sack passes the roller, A, the trucks at I will run on the floor, and you have a complete truck. The stop, C, does not want to come below the line from F to G.

If this device is made of good seasoned red elm, 2 by 4 scantling, it is



DETAILS OF GRAIN LIFT.

very light, and grain can be taken up more rapidly and a great deal more easily than to carry it up the steps on your shoulder. The wheels can generally be found in some machine agent's pile of old iron. The cost is but a trifle, and any person can make one with but few tools. It will save your back, and that is quite an item in this generation.

BUDDED FRUIT TREES.

Cutting Off Stubs During the Growing Season of July or August.

Buds put on last August or September, if growing, should now have the stubs cut off. The stub is the three inches or so of the stock left above the bud when the top of the stock (the young tree that received the bud) was cut off in spring. This leaving of two or three inches of the stock above the bud helps the latter in starting to grow. Some leave no stub, but cut off the top even with the bud in spring. This saves labor, but the bud is not so certain to grow, and the wound does not heal so well as when there is a second cutting in July or August.

The cutting is not difficult if the stub is half an inch or less in diameter, but care is required to avoid cutting the bud. The cut, as will be observed, is made on the side opposite the bud and should be slanting, about forty-five degrees. A sharp knife and a steady hand are necessary; otherwise the knife may slip or the point of the knife may not come out soon enough, and the bud will then be cut off and all the previous labor lost.

The proper cut is a somewhat rapid draw cut from left to right, slightly inclining upward, and if properly managed the point of the knife will be drawn out before the edge can come in contact with the growing bud. One cut may be sufficient, but frequently more than one will be required, and better three or four efforts than to run the risk of cutting the bud by one injudicious cut. Should the stub be considerably over half an inch in diameter a small saw may be needed at first, smoothing the cut with the knife afterward.

Cutting off the stub during the growing season in July or August, the healing process will proceed at once, and by the time the leaves fall the wound will in many cases be entirely covered by the new growth.—National Stockman.

The White Grub Likes a Thin Sod.

The following interesting statement, originally made in the National Stockman, is credited to Mr. T. B. Terry: "Now, as a rule, the beetle will not lay any eggs in thick, heavy clover and grass. At the time she comes such clover and grass completely cover and shade the ground. Instinct teaches her not to lay her eggs in such a place. It would be too damp and cool for them to hatch. She goes to an old run out sod or thin grass, where it is drier and the sun can get in better. * * * I have found thousands of young grubs hatched out just on the edge of a field of heavy clover, but none whatever in the clover unless there were thin places in it."

New Remedy For Horse Colic.

Louisiana Sugar Planter says molasses has been found of good service in curing horses of colic. Two pounds of molasses are given in a mixture of eight to twelve pounds of oatmeal or bran, which is the ration per day for one horse.

Vernal Vouchings.

A thorn in the hand is worse than two in the bush.

Presents make the heart grow fonder. Where there's a kid there's a squeak.

The things we don't want are given to us to console us for the lack of things we want.

The relation between color and sound is merely hue and cry.—Exchange.

Office Boy. Dere wuz a poet in ter see yer when yer wuz out ter lunch.

Editor. How did you know he was a poet?

Office Boy. Well, he wuz some poor guy. He didn't have on no Panama hat.—New York Journal.

Lady (with awfully painted cheeks) My portrait is very good, but don't you think that the a—cheeks—are a trifle pale?

Artist. Yes, they are not done yet. I leave that to the last.—Fliegende Blatter.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN week days. Steamer PLYMOUTH Sundays. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days 9:15 p. m.; Sundays 10:00 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St., weekdays and Sundays 5:30 p. m., touch at Newport; due there 2:15 a. m., leave there 3:15 a. m., before proceeding to Fall River.

FARE—New York to Newport direct or via Steamer to Fall River thence rail, $3.00.

For tickets and stateroums apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent; at office of Newport Transfer Co., Jamestown, R. I.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 7, 11.30 a. m. and 5, 5.10 p. m. (9 p. m. Saturdays only.) Sundays 8, 11.30 a. m. and 5, 5.10 and 9 p. m.) Leave Providence for Newport, week days 8.30, 9 a. m., 2 and 5 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m., 2 and 8 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 60 cents.

The first a. m. boat from Newport to Providence, and last p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stop at Conanicut and Prudence Parks daily, Sundays included; also 8.30 a. m. from Providence and 5.10 p. m. from Newport, Tuesdays and Fridays for passengers only.)

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Narragansett Pier

Week days, 10.45 a. m. Return 1.05 p. m. (Sundays, 11.15 a. m. Return, Sundays, 4.30 p. m.)

For Block Island.

Week days, 10.15 a. m. Return, 2.45 p. m. Sundays, 11.15 a. m. Return, 8 p. m., Saturday, Office Boy. Dere wuz a poet in ter see yer when yer wuz out ter lunch.

Editor. How did you know he was a poet?

Office Boy. Well, he wuz some poor guy. He didn't have on no Panama hat.—New York Journal.

Lady (with awfully painted cheeks) My portrait is very good, but don't you think that the a—cheeks—are a trifle pale?

Artist. Yes, they are not done yet. I leave that to the last.—Fliegende Blatter.

For Block Island.

Week days, 10.15 a. m. Return, 2.45 p. m. Sundays, 11.15 a. m. Return, 8 p. m., Saturday,

For Rocky Point

Week days 11.30 a. m.; 5.10 p. m., and (Saturdays only, 9 p. m.) Sundays, 8 a. m.; 11.30 a. m., 9 p. m. Return, week days, 9.20 a. m., 2.50 and 6.00 p. m. Return, Sundays, 2.50 and 8.00 p. m.

All freight should be unloaded on the wharf 15 minutes before leaving time of steamer to insure shipment. No freight transported Sunday.

Large and small steamers to charter for day and evening parties during the summer season of 1902 on application to

H. BUFFUM,
Supt. Transportation.

A. H. WATSON, President.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 1, 1902.

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	7 00	10 00	1 15	1 05	7 30	11 00
Providence, arr	8 30	11 50	3 15	5 50	9 50	
Boston, "	10 13	1 18	4 31	7 00	11 00	
New York	1 58	4 25	8 55	11 00	—	7 00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Leave	NIGHT	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	12 02	—	6 00	10 02	1 02	5 00
Boston	12 01	6 42	10 01	1 03	5 00	7 00
Prov.	1 21	8 02	11 12	2 10	6 15	8 21
Newp't, arr	6 55	9 45	1 00	4 00	7 40	10 55
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.20 a. m.; Washington, 10.52 a. m.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For Tickets and Drawing Room cluirs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

For Block Island.

Steamer New Shoreham

Leaves Providence daily, week days, at 8.15 a. m.; Sundays 9.45; leaves Newport 10.20 a. m., week days and 11.30 Sundays. Returning, leaves Block Island 3.30 p. m., Newport 5.15 p. m.

Steamer G. W. Danielson will leave Commercial wharf, Newport, daily, at 1.30 p. m., returning leave Block Island daily, at 7 a. m., weather permitting.

7-12 G. W. CONLEY, Agent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after JUNE 16, 1902, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 5.50, 6.54, 8.20, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.51, 10.54 a. m., 12.51, 2.42, 3.48, 4.54, 8.00, 6.51 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 5.50, 6.54, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 5.50, 6.54, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. BRISTOL, FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 5.50, 6.54, 8.20, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 5.50, 8.20, 11.04 a. m., 3.04 p. m. HYANNIS, 5.50, 8.20, 11.04 a. m., 3.04 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 5.50 a. m., 3.04 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 5.50, 11.04 a. m., 3.04 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 5.50, 8.20, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.04 a. m., 3.04, 9.15 p. m. LOWELL, 11.04 a. m. and 3.04 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 5.50, 8.20, 11.04 a. m., 3.09 p. m. PROVIDENCE, 5.50, 6.54, 8.20, 9.06, 11.04 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.04, 9.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.51 a. m., 12.51, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.04, 9.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.04 p. m. aBoat from Fall River.

bBradford only.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't., Boston.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after June 2.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, **10.15, **10.45, **11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—*6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, **10.15, **10.45, **11.15 p. m.

** To Portsmouth only.
* To Portsmouth and return.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Market Square, Providence, via the new highway trolley line is one hour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Fall River.

Do your Children ask QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

If you have any questions about it write us.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Common, $7.00 per 100 bushels

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ON FERRY WHARF,

Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

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J. B. BACHELLER.

Passing of the Veterans.

One by one they are passing, passing,
The vets that lived and marched and wore the gray—
Passing from time to eternity, falling,
As an old oak tree falls by the way!
Rugged and strong through manhood's years,
Bearing the burdens of life with a song;
Bending so long, 'neath loads that were heavy,
Going, going—soon they'll be gone!

Gone to their long rest, past sorrows replying—
Gone from all earthly pleasures as well;
Each his labor on earth will have finished,
Each by his post be found—where he fell!
Each this curse of life hath borne bravely,
Soldiers still and staunch to the end;
All marching on, tho' the ranks they be broken,
All going home—going round the "Great Bend!"

None will return to us—none will e'er know
How we all love them for deeds done while here—
How our hearts thrill at th' stories related
Of how proudly they carried th' gun and th' spear.
None will e'er know? Ah, yes, we will show them.
By deeds and by words, by love's tender care
In time of their weakness; when life's ebbing tide
Flows lower and lower, leaving earthly sands bare.

But what of reward for their trials and privations,
Borne without flinching through war's cruel days?
Ah, can ye ask when ye see their devotion
Of all who know the past and its ways?
Have not the people kept ever in mind
The deeds of the heroes who fell on the field?
Have they not honored their mem'ry each year
By decking with earth's fairest blossoms their graves?

To those of the "comrades" who see all these tokens—
To them surely comes a feeling sublime;
They can see in it all true appreciation
By those who are happy in these peaceful times.
Aye, happy, and surely their happiness proves
That the veterans fought not wholly in vain;
Their bravery and courage—their lives offered they freely
For freedom and union, their rights to maintain!
Echoes of their fame adown all time will ring
People will rehearse their deeds in story and in song,
Tell of the swords they wielded for freedom and for truth,
To save a nation's honor when half was going wrong.
We will strew their graves with flowers then
Each year—as the years go rolling by—
And place the dear flag of the Union they loved
Above each as he in his narrow bed lies.

We will also build monuments great and enduring,
Not only of granite, and marble, and stone
(True, they are emblems of honor and glory),
But by history true and just in its tone;
It will prove as effectual as it passeth the ages.
In preserving the fame of our heroes—God's sons—
Through all time to come, 'till earth endeth its cycles,
And they gain greater reward in God's verdict—"well done!"

Ay, well done were their deeds on fields of the battle—
Well done has their mission on earth been performed,
And now let us care for those who remain-eth,
And cheer their last days, as in duty bound;
Their hands bending low, let them rest on your shoulder,
Yes, now they have reared 'neath the flag that they saved!
Support and protect them, their days are fast passing,
And soon they'll be numbered with those in the grave!

Tenderly care for the aged father and brother,
Let the "old soldier" feel that he's not in the way;
Let him share in your joys your hopes and ambitions,
'Twas he who made possible your joys of today!
Let the warmth of affection surround and enfold him,
Let the cheer of your fireside be welcome and true,
Give honor to him who carried the knapsack
And marched with "the boys" who wore the loved blue!

—E. E. Miller.

How to Take Care of Your Eyes.

An authority on the care of the eyes emphasizes the fact that in this day of reckless misuse of the eyesight, the rules laid down must consist of warnings regarding things to be avoided. Here are some of the main rules for the care of the eyes, which should be of interest to everybody:

First: Do not use the eyes in poor light, or too far from a good light. Second: Do not have the body in the way of the light, nor the light directly in front. One is almost as bad as the other. The light should fall without interruption from one side. Third: Do not use the eyes much when recovering from illness, or when very tired. Fourth: Do not use the eyes when they become watery, or show signs of indistinctness of vision. Fifth: Do not work with head bent over. This tends to gorge the vessels of the eyes with blood, and to produce congestion. Sixth: Do not read lying flat on the back or reclining, unless the book is supported in the same relative angle and position as when erect. This is so difficult to do that it is better not to attempt it. Seventh: Do not go a single day without glasses after you should put them on.

His Passion.

A negro man went into Mr. E's office for the purpose of instituting a divorce against his wife. Mr. E. proceeded to question him as to his grounds for complaint. Noticing that the man's voice failed him, Mr. E. looked up from his papers and saw big tears were running down over the cheeks of the applicant for divorce.

"Why," said the lawyer, "you seem to care a great deal for your wife? Did you love her?"

"Love her, sir? I jest analyzed her?"

This was more than professional dignity could withstand, and Mr. E. laughed until the negro, offended, carried his case elsewhere.—Short Stories.

Not Qualified.

Lawyer. You say the prisoner is an expert thief?

Detective (witness)—Yes.

"Yet you admit that my client had not picked the pocket when you caught him."

"He was just about to——."

"Ah! then he is not an expert, for he was jest 'getting his hand in.'"

The Koch theory that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to man has again found an echo in press despatches in the newspapers during the past two or three weeks. A northern doctor has always combated the theory of Dr. Koch, and in order to prove the fallacy of such a statement, had inoculated a young girl with bovine tuberculosis, assuring her that he would be able to cure her in case tuberculosis developed. A short time later true tuberculosis appeared, but the physician was unable to cure her, and in a moment of despondency she committed suicide. Another well-known physician of New York city, on the other hand, believed as did Dr. Koch, and to prove his version inoculated himself with the diseased germs. In a short time tuberculosis ulcers appeared, and, according to last reports, he is critically ill with a genuine case of tuberculosis.

Captain Kidd on Block Island.

The island, already rich in legend and folk lore, bids fair to have a new tradition—nothing less than a real, live Capt. Kidd buried treasure mystery. The older legends—the fire ship Palatine, the dancing mortar, the false light wreckers—will have to take second place; and it is all due to a man from Philadelphia. He is a little fellow, with a flowing white beard and beadlike eyes, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune. He came only the other day and registered at one of the big hotels. Before he had been assigned to a room he leaned over and asked the clerk in harsh whispers: "Any buried treasure ever been dug up on this island?"

"Never heard of any," answered the man behind the desk when he had recovered from his surprise, for surprised he was, though summer hotel guests can ask most foolish questions.

"That's good! That's good!" declared the little man, and he moved away with catlike tread, like unto Sherlock Holmes when he has a clue.

"I'm an historian," he said to the man who shared a table with him in the dining room, "and I've made a discovery."

"You don't say!" exclaimed the other man.

"Capt. Kidd once visited this island!"

It was delivered with a dramatic effect worthy of a prize stage school graduate.

"Is there any bit of sand from Barnegat to Monomoy on which Kidd forgot to land?" was asked.

"But he really landed here, and buried treasure." The last three words slipped out between his teeth and he seemed sorry about them. The secret was out. At last a treasure hunter had come to Block Island!

"I'll give you the facts," he continued. "In June, 1699, Capt. Kidd, with 40 men, in a bark which he had seized on the African coast, put into Delaware Bay. He was tired of a life of crime on the raging main, with a wake of blood and corpses and all that. He wanted to see his wife and daughter and sent them word to meet him at Block Island. They came here, and after waiting a number of weeks the bark sailed into Cresecent Harbor. The captain came ashore, greeted his wife as a loving husband should, and sent her on board the ship. This much is established historical fact."

"There is more?" questioned the one who was receiving the confidence.

"You are right; there is more. He buried 12 chests brimful of gold and jewels on the beach not far from this very hotel. Then he went to Gardiner's Island, and left more treasure with the proprietor. That the Government recovered after Kidd was outlaced ashore at Boston and sent to London to be hanged. The Block Island treasure is still buried, and I know the spot."

This afternoon he was on the beach making measurements from certain points. He finally settled on a spot where lies the rotting wreck of a fishing schooner. He went to a hardware store to purchase a spade, and when he returned a pair of lovers were in possession sitting on the edge of her broken-down rail, the girl holding fast to the wreck and the man holding to the girl. The historian from Philadelphia is going to dig at night until he finds something, and if loving couples continue to bother him he will return in the winter, when there are none but natives around.

Gough's Quick Wit.

An effort of one of John B. Gough's tours of the west was to arouse his converts to a political movement in favor of prohibition, and in several states the politicians began to give considerable to the cry. The distillers and liquor dealers are said to have been so frightened that they employed men to follow the lecturer, sit among the audience and endeavor to confound him with questions. He had worked a Topeka (Kan.) audience up to a fine pitch of excitement and in his effective manner cried:

"Temperance! Temperance! Temperance! It will mean money in your pocket, clothes on your back, happiness in your home and God in your heart!"

Up leaped one of the paid interrupters and shouted to the audience:

"Money in your pockets! Why, fellow citizens, follow this man's ideas and we'll all be in the poorhouse! Think of the fields of tasseled corn that stretch on every side! Whiskey is made from corn. We sell millions of dollars' worth of corn to the whiskey makers. Stop the manufacture of whiskey, and what'll we do?"

Then, turning to Gough, he went on:

"You, Mr. Smarty—what'll we do? Tell us, if prohibition comes, what'll we do with our corn?"

"Raise more hogs, my friend," replied Gough without a second's hesitation—"raise more hogs!"—Philadelphia Times.

Broke the Rule.

A Boston man recently regarded a party of friends with a story about a certain nameless club in Boston which has strict regulations against gambling.

A quartet of club members decided to break that rule by a game of poker for small stakes. So they adjourned to one of the small rooms of the club and called the old colored servant to bring a pack of cards. When he brought them, one of the members queried:

"John, I suppose it would be something utterly new in this club if we should do such a thing as play for money with these cards?

The negro scratched his head and deliberated, finally answering:

"Boss, I'ze been wid dis club a long time, and I'ze seen many things."

"Yes, but what have you seen?"

"I'ze seen ebry rule ob dis club violated 'ceptin' one."

"What rule is that one?"

"De rule 'gainst gibbin' tips to de serbants."

And straightway that rule was relieved of its lonesomeness among its fellows.—New York Times.

Settling the "Tip" Question.

The awkward question of the tip was solved by a big New Englander from the state of Maine who was dining in a London restaurant the other evening. Having paid his bill, he was informed by the waiter that what he had paid did not include the waiter."

"Waal," said the stranger, "I ate no waiter did I?"

And as he looked quite ready to do so on any further provocation the subject was dropped.—London Chronicle.

The Music Teacher—Johnny is improving daily in his violin-playing.

Johnny's Mother (gratified)—Is that so? We didn't know whether he was improving or we were getting more used to it.

Lost His Temper.

An English sparrow, on a search for a new home, lighted, in the course of his travels, upon the statue of Benjamin Franklin, which graces the big triangle at Park row's junction with Nassau street.

The metal Franklin, as everybody knows, sports a tie wig, which swells out over the ears; and in the consequent crevice the homeless sparrow fancied he had discovered an ideal place for a nest.

He proceeded to experiment. Darting down to the street, he captured a tiny bit of rag, and shoved it into the opening between Mr. Franklin's wig and left auricular.

The rag failed to catch on the smooth metal, and slipped out. It was seized by the little home-builder, and shoved back again. Several other English sparrows gathered around the statue's shoulders, and began to guy the first.

He paid no attention to them, and by actual count dragged the obstinate rag back into the crevice fifteen times.

The second that it left his beak it slid out again. Suddenly the temper of the much-suffering sparrow exploded. He sailed into his tormenter's with the energy of a cyclone, and in three minutes the entire crew was whipped most beautifully.

Then, smoothing its ruffled feathers, the visitor seated himself upon Mr. Franklin's august head, and calmly surveyed the scene of battle.—Commercial Advertiser.

Gen. Hale on Colorado Women.

General Irving Hale of Denver has lately visited the East. He was interviewed as to equal suffrage in Colorado, and his answers were spirited and spicy. He was asked: "Do you find that equal suffrage leads women to neglect their homes and families?"

Gen. Hale answered: "No. There is less danger of women neglecting their domestic duties on account of suffrage than for society, literary clubs or pingpong—all of which are desirable in moderation, and none of which should be prohibited by law."

"Do differences of political opinion lead to family quarrels and divorces?"

"I have heard of none. Any man who would quarrel with his wife for holding a different political opinion should be disfranchised, as he is incapable of appreciating the fundamental principles of our government."

"Are the laws less well enforced since women became voters, owing to the fact that women cannot fight? How is this particular objection regarded in Colorado by men in general?"

"As too ridiculous for serious comment. If all the men who cannot or do not fight should be disfranchised, the polls would be as lonesome as a sea-bathing resort in December."

Benefits of Thinning Fruits.

The benefits derived from thinning fruits may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—Thinning preserves the production of seed.

Second—Thinning, if systematically and persistently done, will cause the tree to bear crops more regularly. Off years are in most cases due to the fact that the trees are allowed to overbear one year, and during that year few, if any, fruit buds can be formed. Most kind of fruit trees cannot produce a large crop and mature fruit buds at the same time.

Third—Thinning lessens the loss occasioned by rot and other fungous diseases of the fruit by eliminating the danger of infection by contact. It also in a measure prevents the appearance and the spread of diseases by permitting better ventilation and drying of the fruit inside of the trees.

Fourth—Thinning will produce larger fruit.

Fifth—Thinning will produce a better colored fruit by admitting more sunlight into the trees.

Sixth—Thinning tends to ripen the fruit more uniformly.

Seventh—Thinning will produce a more salable and higher-priced fruit, by reason of the increase in size, higher color and general appearance.

Eighth—Thinning will preserve the shape of the tree and prevents the breaking of overloaded branches.—Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin No. 82.

A Concession in Price.

"People in frontier towns," said a Klondike pioneer, "get used to paying big money for trifles, and $2 for a box of sardines and $5 for a pound of bad coffee become reasonable prices. I kicked once upon a time because the price was too small. It was like this: I had a jumping toothache, was nearly wild with it, when I went to the shanty where I was told there was a dentist. A rough looking fellow told me that he was it, and I asked him to draw my tooth. He looked me over, got his forceps fastened on my tooth and yanked it out after a couple of hard twists.

"'How much?' I asked.

"'Well, $2, I guess,' said the dentist.

"I paid him, although my jaw still ached pretty badly.

"That's the cheapest thing I've seen around here," I said.

"'Well,' he said, 'I thought I'd make it low because on account of the bad light, I pulled the wrong tooth.'

I had to go the next day to have the bad tooth out, and he made matters square by charging me $10."—New York Tribune.

The Time Honored Spanker.

Once my sister Floy was sent on an errand for some things for my mother. There was a traveling man there who was selling carpet spankers, and he asked her:

"Has your mother got one of these spankers?"

"No, sir," she replied.

"What does she use?" he asked.

"Her hand," was the prompt reply.—Chicago Chronicle.

"Mon ami," said the Marquis de Croisic the other day, "the hotel keeper's life is an unhappy one. If he does not look to the least little detail, the whole thing goes—what do you call it? Ah, yes, on the blink.

"Here is a sample of what I say. When I had the Logerot, there was once a dinner there at which Chauncey Depew was a guest. I told the chef to put in the menu some dish in honor of him, and I forgot to look at the menu before it went to the printer.

"What do you think that imbecile of a chief had done? There!—

And the marquis produced an old menu card on which among the "soupes" appeared the following:

"Puree de marrons a la Depew."

Women's Dep't.

Dr. Hale at Smith College.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale delivered an eloquent address last week at Smith College Commencement. Not only did it have a fine heroic ring, but it contained much excellent common sense, which ought to do the young women good. Some passages of it, however, were amusingly in contrast with certain former utterances of Dr. Hale against equal rights for women.

When Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and other well deserving citizens of Massachusetts petitioned for the right to vote, Dr. Hale sent up to the Legislature a letter protesting against the granting of their request on the ground that they did not fight or do fire duty. In his address at Smith he said:

If her soldiers go to war, the women of America do their part in relieving the sufferings of armies and bringing in the reign of peace.

But this is precisely the argument made for equal suffrage by Clara Barton in her address a few years ago at the New England Suffrage Festival. Dr. Hale said:

America receives every year at her seaports half a million of the starving and naked of every race, every country, and every faith. The women of America have more to do than the men in welcoming these exiles. How often it falls to them to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to bring good tidings to those who are cast down, to teach the ignorant, and to give life to the dying! . . . You are educating the rulers of this land. According as you welcome them at the door, according as you speak with them at the provision shop, you are forming the public opinion of this land. You are lifting up the Bohemian man and woman and child who landed the day before yesterday in the Hengist and Horsa from Genoa. Their lives are to be larger and purer, and you are to lift them. You are to enlarge them. You are training American people. And the American people is sovereign of America.

Only half of the American people is sovereign of America.

And when they have "educated their rulers,"—the "starving and ignorant" immigrants "of every race,"—is it not inappropriate, to say the least, that these young college women should be held down on a lower plane politically than those whom they have educated, and should be required to be ruled over by them? If they know enough to educate their rulers, they surely know enough to take part with them in the ruling. Moreover, as Rev. Charles F. Dole has often pointed out, the exclusion of women from the ballot has a direct influence in educating the foreign men and boys who come here, in the wrong direction—in disrespect for women.

Dr. Hale quoted the noble lines:

How shall we train our prince? To love his land,
Love justice and love honor. For them both
He girds himself and serves her, nothing loath.
Although against a host in arms he stand,
Ruling himself, the world he may command.
Taught to serve her in honor and in truth,
Baby and boy and in his lusty youth,
He finds archangels' help on either hand!

The best the world can teach him, he shall know,
The best his hand can teach him, he shall see,
And trace the footsteps where his fathers trod,
See all of beauty that the world can show,
And how it is that freedom makes men free,
And how such freemen love to serve their God.

Yet Dr. Hale believes that a woman should be debarred from all the educational influence of the ballot, from the great school of a citizen's duties and responsibilities—admitted by all to be, in her brother's case, an important part of "the best his land can teach him."

A. B. B.

Why Mr. Widener was Bothered.

An unknown man who knows Pete A. B. Widener very well tells of a meeting with the magnate about 2 o'clock one morning. They well-nigh collided at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets; and Widener, recognizing the other, exclaimed:

"Hello, George! Pretty time of night for an exemplary citizen like you to be out of bed! Come, explain!"

"Well, Pete," was the reply, "I suppose I might be doing better things with my nights than sitting up with a little social gathering talking nothing and drinking a little beyond the limit; but I do not do it very often. And, Pete, how about yourself? What are you doing up and out at this time?"

"Well, George," said Widener, looking serious, "to tell the truth, I'm stumped! I made $15,000 quite unexpectedly yesterday; and I have to hand no place to put the money where it will at once begin to draw a good interest as a safe investment. I've been practically walking the streets all night trying to think of something to do with it. Well, good morning!"—Philadelphia Times.

Saw no Reason for Swearing.

General Grant was asked why he never swore. He replied: "Well, when a boy I had an aversion to swearing. It seemed useless, an unnecessary habit, and besides I saw that swearing usually aroused a man's anger. I early had a desire to have complete command of myself. I noticed when a man got angry his opponent always got the better of him. On that account also I determined to refrain from swearing. Then the swearing men of my acquaintance when a boy were not the best men I knew. I never saw any reasons for swearing. All were against it."

In the Same Situation.

A funny story is told about a physician at Monroe City. A resident of the town set out shade trees for the doctor. A short time later the physician was called to attend the mother-in-law of the man who had set out the trees. The old lady died, and the physician presented his bill. After paying it the citizen thought of the trees and made out and presented a bill for them. "But the trees died," protested the doctor. "So did my mother-in-law," retorted the other man. The doctor paid the bill.—Kansas City Journal.

Stern Father—That young fellow stops every night till an unearthly hour, Dora. What does your mother say about it?

Daughter—She says men haven't altered a bit since she was young, pa.

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One consoling thought a poor man has is that there are others.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

Some women become so addicted to not feeling well that they will not feel well when they are well.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

In Texas a plug hat and a dude are still curiosities.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

The darkest hour is when you can't find your matches.

Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Don't forget this. Price 25 cents.

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First Office Boy. What's Johnny hurryin' for? Looks like he heard a fire alarm.

Second Office Boy. He did. De boss said if he wasn't back from dat errand in ten minutes he'd lose his job!—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

Spot Appropriate to Speech.

"Ah, darling," he exclaimed, "as we sit together under the spreading branches of this noble tree I do declare on my honor that you are the only girl I have ever loved."

And just a suspicion of a smile crossed the dear thing's features as she replied:

"You always say such appropriate things, John; this is a chestnut tree."—Baltimore News.

A Deep Look.

"Yes," said the lawyer, "there are many things to be investigated in this case. The first thing to be looked into"—

"Is my pocketbook," assented the client, with perfect assurance.—Judge.

The Hungry Sea.

"Why do they speak of it as a hungry sea?"

"It takes the dinner right out of a person's mouth."—Town and Country.

Mr. Stormington Barnes and his leading man were passing a village church.

"Listen!" exclaimed the eminent tragedian.

"Does the music of the choir carry you back to your boyhood days?"

"No; but you know how long we have been looking for some one with money who was willing to back the show."

"Yes."

"Well, I think I hear some one inside there singing 'I Want to Be an Angel.'"—Washington Star.

"Yes, Count, in all the park there is no place I like so well as under this old, old tree. (Sighing sentimentally.) There are tender associations, you see."

"Aha, I comprehend, mam'selle. You have yourself planted the tree!"—Punch.

Cholly. I'm going to spend my vacation on the broad plains of the West. I want to give my mind a chance to expand.

Birdie. Going to have something done to your head?—Chicago Tribune.

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3 Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, Aug. 9, 1902.

NOTES.

GREENE WILLSIN WARWICK, Con. — Will of Jabez Greene, dated Ap. 20, 1763, proved Oct. 2, 1751. Mentioned sons Jeremiah Greene and Griffin Greene; daughters Susanna, Mary, Margaret and Catherine Greene; daughter Elizabeth Mott; brother Nathaniel Greene.

Will of Benjamin Greene, dated Oct. 27, 1755, proved Mar. 1, 1757. Mentioned wife Mary; grandsons Benjamin Arnold, Philip, Thomas, and Stephen Arnold, Benjamin and William Greene; granddaughter Susanna Greene, widow of Jabez; granddaughter Mary Potter, wife of John, Jr.; granddaughter Elizabeth Arnold, wife of James; daughter Katharine Greene; son-in-law William Greene; grand son William Greene and his sisters Margaret and Catharine Greene, daughters of Katharine Greene; great granddaughters Susanna and Patience Greene, of grandson Samuel Greene; daughter Elizabeth Fry; grandson Benjamin Fry; granddaughters Susanna Welthian, Elizabeth, Mary and Ruth Fry; son-in-law Pardon Tillinghast; great grandson Benjamin Greene, of granddaughter Phebe Greene; great grand son Thomas.

Will of John Greene, dated Aug. 20, 1757, recorded Dec. 20, 1757. Mentioned wife Almy; grandson Caleb Greene, son of Thomas deceased; Thomas Greene grandfather; granddaughters Deborah and Mary Greene; grandsons John Greene and Thomas Greene; son Benjamin Greene; grandson Job Greene, son of son Job; son Richard Greene; daughters Ann Proud, Almy Brown, Deborah Greene, Elmer Fry; daughter-in-law Mary, widow of son Job; sister Deborah Greene.

Will of William Greene, dated Aug. 31, 1757, recorded March 9, 1758. Mentioned wife Catherine; daughters Margaret and Catherine Greene; son Benjamin; brother Benjamin; father in law Benjamin Greene, deceased; son William; son Samuel and his daughters Susanna and Patience (under 18).

Will of John Greene, dated Aug. 7, 1757, proved June 20, 1758. Mentioned daughter Mary Clapp, wife of Silas; granddaughter Ann Greene; (under 18) son in law Thomas Greene (father of Ann); grand daughter Phebe Clapp; grandson Daniel Clapp, and his great grandfather Job Greene.

Will of Fones Greene, dated July 10, 1758, proved Sept. 25, 1758. Mentioned sons James and Thomas and Job Greene; wife Rebecca; daughter Dinah Rue.

Will of Richard Greene (son of Major Peter) dated May 15, 1760, proved Jan. 15, 1761. Mentioned wife Mary.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

8388. GREENE—In the early part of the eighteenth century a Col. William Greene was a resident of Franklin Co., N. C. He was a man of wealth and influence, and died in 1815, at the advanced age of 88, in Wake Co., N. C., at the home of his daughter. An old English Bible, containing the family records was known many years after to be in the possession of old members of the family, but after the Civil War, reverses of fortune, deaths of older people, estates passing into other hands, the later generation unfortunately lost sight of the old Bible for a while, and it now seems lost to them forever, and as a record is indeed a closed book. There is a tradition connecting Col. William Greene with Gen. Nathaniel Greene's family, and it was thought possible by comparing data to reach a conclusion that this Col. William Greene was or was not of that family. Has any one any information bearing on this? Whatever records in the way of wills, transfers of property, deeds, etc., to be found in Wake Co., N. C., have no bearing upon the antecedents of this William Greene. The Colonial territory has during the passing of the years been subdivided into counties, and county seats have been changed as well as new ones formed. This uncertainty in regard to registry as well as the mould and moth of time leaves little to reward the search for data relating to the personality of even a great landholder. I would be glad if I could receive light on this subject.—E. H. B.

8384. HULL—Who were the ancestors of Mary Hull, who married Robert Lawton of Portsmouth, R. I., Nov. 11, 1742? He was born Feb. 4, 1707-8.—E. P.

8385. GOULD—Who were the ancestors of Mary Gould, who married George Lawton, Jr., of Portsmouth, R. I., Feb. 28, 1762.—E. P.

8386. CLARKE—Would like a record of births and deaths of Rev. Ward Clarke's children, of Exeter, N. H. Their names were Jedediah Tyler, and there was an infant died July 27, 1755.—J. P.

8387. COOPER—Who were the ancestors of James Cooper, who married Vittue Chappell, June 28, 1758, at Newport, R. I.?—S. C.

8386. CHAPPELL—Who were the ancestors of Vittue Chappell, in above query?—S. C.

8388. DEWESBURY—Who was Hester Dewesbury, wife of Philip Delano of Duxbury, Mass.? He was born 1602, and was made a freeman at Duxbury, Jan. 1, 1632.—W. E.

8390. ALLEN—Who was Comfort Allen, who married Miriam Millward, at Newport, R. I., Aug. 19, 1762?—M. M.

ANSWERS.

8321. GREENE—Nathaniel and Mary (Mott) Greene had son William, born according to the family record "the 1st of the 8th month [November] 1743." He was unmarried. Died at East Greenwich, R. I., Sept. 28, 1826. He was the brother of the Revolutionary General Nathaniel Greene, and both were certainly sons of Nathaniel, Sr. The William Greene who married Phebe Johnson was the son of a third cousin of Gen. Nathaniel. Has "G. B." proof that Phebe was a widow? Further information by correspondence if desired.—L. B. C.

8324. CARR—Samuel Carr, Goldsmith, was the grandson of Gov. Caleb Carr. He married Mary Greene, the grand niece of Dep. Gov. John Greene, of Warwick. Full information regarding both lives, by correspondence.—L. B. C.

8325. BARBER—Thomas Barber and Avis Tanner were married April 18, 1723, before Rouse Helme, Justice, South Kingstown. From a few records of South Kingstown recently found, and as yet unpublished.—E. M. T.

Jamestown.

Miss Julia A. Gillingham, the oldest resident on the island, died Sunday at her home on Clinton avenue. She lived alone and as she had not been seen around for several days the neighbors notified Mr. G. A. Clarke, who, with Chief of Police Hull, went to the house Saturday evening, where they were obliged to force an entrance. They immediately heard groans and found Miss Gillingham on the floor in her bedroom. She was unconscious and her face and knees were somewhat bruised. Dr. Bullard was summoned and did what he could for her, but she died about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The deceased came to Jamestown about 30 years ago and erected one of the first houses on the island, on Rowland avenue. She devoted her time to music and singing in her young days, and despite her advanced years she was active and attended to her affairs to the last. Two nephews survive her, Mr. Robert Bostwick of Philadelphia and Mr. Henry G. Lloyd of New York.

Mrs. Birney, mother of Dr. Birney, is ill.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Howell Plummer, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Plummer of New York, to Mr. Samuel Cupples Pelree, also of New York.

Conaikut Yacht Club.

Commodore—John Price Wetherell.
Rear Commodore—Henry S. Jeanes.
Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. H. J. Rhett.
Fleet Surgeon—Dr. D. B. Birney.
Measurer—Robert Matthewson.
Board of Trustees—J. F. Jolline, John D. Davis, H. S. Jeanes.
House Committee—George Eustis, Francis Donaldson, Louis Labeyn.
Executive Committee—W. F. Donaldson, H. S. Murray, R. J. Rhett.
Race Committee—Fred Brice, Samuel Rosengarten, Leonard Walbridge.

Recreation Places in the Old Bay State.

Summer time has approached and with it the desire and long looked for opportunity to enjoy a brief respite from the care and worries of toil in the ever freshening and cheering atmosphere of the country.

Perhaps only a few days or even one day is all the rest which the constant ebb and press of business will allow one; if so, why not spend it where health, recreation and enjoyment in every sense of the word can be procured. One does not need to journey away to the mountains, but right here within our own state is a section which has all the necessary requisites for an ideal resort.

After having passed through the historic cities of Cambridge and Waltham, one comes into the town of Weston, which is beautifully situated on the banks of the Charles; next is Wayland noted for its natural beauty like Weston, and for the large body of water within its borders, Lake Cochituate, situated in the south-west portion from which the city of Boston gets its water supply; further on is East and South Sudbury, quaint, old villages, reminders of the famous old historic events which have long since transpired. Here too is the old "Wayside Inn" which has been immortalized by Longfellow and Hawthorne, and one passes on through Hudson, Berlin, Clinton, Boylston and Oakdale, all celebrated for their grand scenery and healthful and invigorating atmosphere which is a noted characteristic of this region, and which is accounted for by the high elevation. Next comes Rutland, a delightful historic town, which enjoys the distinction of having the highest town site in Central Massachusetts. It is also the geographical center of the state, and is famous as a health resort. Barre, a town sixty miles west from Boston, has quite an elevation, and is noted for its excellent roads, which are shaded for miles with large ash, oak and maple trees. Ware, fifteen miles west of Barre, is situated on a river of the same name and is covered with an immense growth of forestry and woodland. Amherst is one of the largest of the towns in this section and is an ideal spot; it is remarkable for its grand scenery and the pure mineral springs which abound in this vicinity. It is quite close to Hadley, which is bounded by the beautiful Mt. Holyoke ridge.

Thus without leaving the state, one can journey through one of the grandest portions of scenic New England, where the beautiful hills, the admirable elevation and the delightful tone which pervades this region combines to infuse and impress the visitor with the idea that the garden of Massachusetts is surely the place for a person in quest of a quiet and pleasant sojourn.

Send a two-cent stamp to the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for their illustrated booklet entitled "Central Massachusetts."

Newport Trust Company.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8, 1902.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at its office, No. 184 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I., Tuesday, August 19, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of any other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM,
8-9 Secretary.

Department of Public Instruction

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Schools, by the Committee on Finance of the School Board, not later than 2:30 P. M., on Tuesday, August 19, 1902, for furnishing and delivering into the bins of the various schoolhouses during the month of August, about six hundred and twenty (620) tons, 2240 lbs. each, of Old Company's Lehigh Egg Coal, and about twenty-five (25) tons of Old Company's Lehigh Stove Coal, all of the same quality, all thoroughly screened, and about twelve (12) cords of Pine Wood prepared for kindling.

In case the quantity of fuel, delivered into any or all of the bins, is insufficient to meet the requirements of the year 1902-1903, fuel of the same quality and at the same price as that previously delivered, must be furnished promptly upon the order of the Superintendent of Schools.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. For the Committee on Finance of the Public School Committee.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Chairman.
Newport, R. I., August 8, 1902.8-9.

ANNUAL

CLAM BAKE.

Middletown M. E. Church,

Southwick's Grove,

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

(If stormy the bake will take place the next day.)

BAKE OPENED AT 1 O'CLOCK.

TEA, COFFEE, ICE CREAM, CAKE, Etc., for sale on the grounds.

The Ladies' Aid Society will have Fancy Work for sale at same time.

Electric Cars will run within a few minutes walk of the Grove. Carriages will meet the Cars at Forest Avenue. Cars run every half hour from foot of Bull street.

DINNER TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Children under 12, half price.

A LUXURY?

How many times has your wife, or your wife to be, gazed at some particular spot in the dining-room and pictured the beauties of a china closet, then sighed, with a "I do wish we could afford it?" Just be a little covetous—see if your pocketbook couldn't stand this, for your wife's sake.

China Closet.

Solid oak with quarter sawed fronts and polished all over; stands 6 ft. 3 in. high, is 34 in. wide and 13 in. deep. Has the fashionable bowed glass ends and three adjustable shelves all grooved in the back for plates. No more style in a twenty-dollar one.

$16.00.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

STEWART

(IMPORTER)

SHIRT WAISTS,

Linen and Muslin Dresses,

HANDKERCHIEFS, STOCKINGS, VEILINGS, NECK WEAR, BOAS, IMPORTED LINGERIE and LINEN LAWN SHIRT WAISTS. HAND EMBROIDERY a specialty.

NOVELTIES OF ALL KINDS.

135 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.
398 Fifth Avenue, New York.

7-26-1m

171 BELLEVUE AVENUE, NEWPORT, R. I. TELEPHONE, 286-3.

608 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE, 890-38TH.

WILMARTH,

Awnings and Decorations.

GILT COTILLION AND DINING CHAIRS,

RUGS, CARPET AND CRASH TO RENT.

A HOT WEATHER FOOD.

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit.

Have you tried them in combination with Strawberries, Raspberries, Bananas and other fruit?

Excellent for summer eating. Most healthful and nourishing.

SHREDDED WHEAT contains all elements necessary to properly nourish human system.

Send for Illustrated Cook Book (Free.)

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

AWNINGS,

PIAZZA RUGS, RATTAN SHADES,

Carpets, Mattings,

Window Shades,

OIL CLOTHS and LINEOLEUMS.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.,
138 THAMES STREET.

CRESCENT BICYCLES.

MODELS 57 and 58.

CRESCENT BICYCLES for $25.00

Are the best and handsomest wheels made for the money. They are thoroughly satisfactory and guaranteed in every particular.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
158 THAMES STREET.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Marguerite Malcom of said Newport presented this day praying that the Newport Trust Company or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the estate of

MELVILLE MALCOM,

of said Newport who is represented in said petition as a person of full age and incompetent, who, from want of discretion in managing his estate is likely to bring himself or family to want.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
7-26 Probate Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors presented against the Estate of JOHN B. DEBLOIS, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that three months from the 11th day of July, A. D. 1902, are allowed to the creditors of said estate who have presented their claims to prove the same and that the 11th day of August, the 11th day of September and the 11th day of October, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, and the office of Wm. P. Sheffield, Jr., 221 Thames street, in said Newport, are appointed by us the times and place to attend the said creditors to hear them on their claims.

MAX LEVY,
GEO. F. LAWTON,
LEWIS L. SIMMONS, } Commissioners

7-26-3w

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - -	$300,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - -	120,000 00

DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BUILDING, OUR BANKING ROOM WILL BE AT 19 FRANKLIN STREET, BRANCH OFFICE 161 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

A general Banking and Trust business will be conducted.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight.
Certificates of deposit issued at agreed rate of interest for money not subject to check.
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, etc., depositing the funds of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.
Every facility and accommodation consistent with conservative banking will be extended to our customers.
Correspondence and Interviews Invited.

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President. ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE F. BAKER, EDWARD J. BERWIND, SAMUEL P. COLT, GEORGE G. DE WITT, HENRY F. ELDRIDGE, ELDRIDGE T. GERRY, GEORGE G. HAVEN, JEREMIAH W. JACKSON, THOMAS A. LAWTON, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, F. ROLLINS MORSE, LEVI P. MORTON, ANGUS McLEOD, GEO. H. NORMAN, CHARLES L. F. ROBINSON, WILLIAM G. ROELKER, THOMAS F. RYAN, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES STILLMAN, W. C. SCHERMERHORN, HENRY A. C. TAYLOR, FREDERICK TOMPKINS, BENJAMIN WALKER, GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, JAMES T. WOODWARD.

LOST.

EITHER on steamer DANIELSON of to NEWPORT, a chamois bag, containing lady's jewelry of great value to owner. Notify A. E. HOLCOMB, at Hotel Dyer's, Block Island, R. I.

REWARD $25.00.

Freebody Park,

AMERICA'S

Finest Open Air Theatre.

High Class

VAUDEVILLE.

Beginning MONDAY, Aug. 11.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:20.

The Dramatic Stars,
MR. and MRS. ROBYNS,

In the Beautiful One Act Comedy Drama,

"THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE"

Duke's Highly Educated DOGS AND MONKEYS.
The Master Mind of Mimicry, GEORGE C. DAVIS.
The Wonderful Acrobats, THE LIVINGSTON FAMILY.
Ladies Turning Somersaults in Train Dresses.
The Singing Sunbeam, ETHEL ROBINSON.
The Flexible Ventoes, THE SISTERS FREEMAN.
The German Comedy Duo, BENNAH and MILLER.
and the American Fregoli, FITZGERALD.

Who impersonates 10 characters, making 30 complete changes of costume in 15 minutes, alone and unaided, playing an entire drama himself.

Evenings, All Seats Reserved. Telephone.

Matinees Ladies and Children, 10 cents TO BEST SEATS.

Sunday Evening Popular Concert, 7th Corps Band.

10 and 20 Cents.

Extra boat to Jamestown every night at 11 o'clock from Kinsley's wharf. Fare 10c.

S. & C. ALMOND MEAL.

NOT A LUXURY, BUT A NECESSITY.



A delightful addition to the toilet and bath, invaluable for restoring and enhancing the natural vitality and beauty of the skin; improves the complexion, softens and whitens the hands. Be sure you get S. & C. THE ONLY GENUINE 25c. and 40c. jars sent direct on receipt of price. Samples by mail, 10c. SPENCER & Co., 168 Greenwich St., N. Y. City. 8-9-1w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed as Executor of the last will and testament of EMMA G. HAZARD, late of Newport, deceased, which will has been duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon having been issued to him hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same as the law directs and to those persons who may be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him.

HENRY B. HAZARD,
8-9 Executor.

Court of Probate Middletown, R. I., July 21, A. D. 1902.

WILLIAM S. COGGESHALL, the Guardian of the estates of his minor daughters,

EDITH FRANCES COGGESHALL and MARY PERRY CHASE,

presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying for license and authority to sell at private sale, for a better and more advantageous investment, and for a price not less than the appraised value thereof, and to convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, all the right, title and interest of said minors in and to a certain farm or parcel of land, situated in Portsmouth, in this State, with buildings and improvements thereon, contains about eighty acres, and is bounded Northerly, on land of William L. Sisson; Easterly, on land of Henry A. C. Taylor; Southerly, on land of Charles C. Slocum, and Westerly, on the East Main Road.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, A. D. 1902, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
7-26 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., July 21, A. D. 1902.

ABBY E. PECKHAM, widow, presents to this Court her petition in writing, praying that George William Sherman of Newport, R. I., or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator on the estate of her former husband.

HARRY LEWIS PECKHAM,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of August, next, A. D. 1902, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
7-26 Probate Clerk.

Dividend Notice.

Industrial Trust Co.

Newport Branch.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Four per cent. per annum will be paid upon Participation Account, August 16, 1902.

T. P. PECKHAM,
7-2 Manager.

H. A. HEATH & CO.,

JEWELERS & OPTICIANS,

162 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Orrison S. Marden of the City of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, to Nicholas Ball of New Shoreham, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, bearing date October 10th, 1887, and recorded in Real Estate Mortgage Book of the said Town of New Shoreham, No. 2, at pages 182, 183 and 184, there having been default in the payment of the note and interest for which said mortgage was given to secure, and the same having been unpaid for the term of ten days, and still remaining unpaid: There will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, August 25th, 1902, at 11 o'clock p. m., on the premises hereinafter described, in said Town of New Shoreham, all the right, title and interest of the said Orrison S. Marden, at the time of the execution of said mortgage to and to that certain parcel of land situated in the Easterly part of said Town of New Shoreham, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northerly, on land of Nathan Dodge and partly on land of Lorenzo Mott; Easterly, on the highway and partly on land of Abram Milliken; Southerly, on land of said Milliken and partly on lands of Noah Dodge, in a line indicated by stake and stone bounds, and Westerly, on land of John Rose, or however otherwise said premises may appear to be bounded, together with all the right, title and interest of said Orrison S. Marden in the Continental Pond, and containing about five acres, more or less, said being the same premises conveyed to said Orrison S. Marden by two certain deeds, one from Noah Dodge, dated September 10, 1887, and recorded with said New Shoreham Deeds Book 15, page 388, etc., and the other from Nicholas Ball, dated October 10, 1887, and being the same premises described in said Mortgage Deed.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sale.

CASSIUS C. BALL,
S. C. BALL,
and F. C. CUNDALL,
Executors of the will of
NICHOLAS BALL,
Mortgagee.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1902—8-2-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC., SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, May 14th, A. D. 1902.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1067, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1902, and returnable to the said Court August 21st, A. D. 1902, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1901, in favor of The Manitowoc Seating Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin and established in Manitowoc in said State, plaintiff, and against The First Presbyterian Church of Newport, Rhode Island, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, and established in the City of Newport in said State of Rhode Island, defendant, I have this day at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, The First Presbyterian Church, had on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 25 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, as follows: All the right, title and interest of the defendant, both at law and in equity, in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land with the building known as "Grace Chapel" and improvements thereon, situate in the City of Newport and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows, namely: Southerly, on Wellington avenue, seventy-five feet; Easterly, partly on land formerly of F. T. Schmelling and partly on land of John Kernins, one hundred and five and three-tenths of a foot; Northerly on land of Newport Gas Light Company, one hundred and thirteen feet, and eight-tenths of a foot; and Westerly, on land of said Newport Gas Light Company about one hundred and five feet. Also all the right, title and interest of the defendant both at law and in equity in and to all that certain lot of land in said Newport, bounded Westerly, partly by land of William C. Elliott, and partly by land of Benjamin T. Brooks; Northerly, by Brooks avenue; Easterly, by land of S. Horatio Whitwell and the heirs of William A. White, deceased; and Southerly, by a way leading from Broadway to Bliss Road, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described, and I have this 14th day of May, A. D. 1902, at 45 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. levied the said execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, The First Presbyterian Church had at the time of the levy of this Execution in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land in said City of Newport bounded and described as follows to wit: Northerly, partly by land of Anthony B. Hall; partly by land of N. C. Kenyon and partly by land of the heirs or devisees of Stephen L. Palmer, deceased; Easterly, by land now or formerly of the devisees of John S. Langley, deceased; Southerly, partly by the parcel of land next hereinafter described and partly by lands of J. Alton Barker; and Westerly, by Thames street. Also all that certain lot or parcel of land in said City of Newport bounded Northerly, by the parcel of land first herein above described; Easterly by land now or formerly of the heirs or devisees of John S. Langley, deceased; Southerly, by Pelham street; and Westerly, by land of the said J. Alton Barker; also all that certain lot or parcel of land in said City of Newport, bounded Northerly, by land of George C. Barker; Easterly, on Spring street; Southerly, by land of the heirs or devisees of Samuel Barker; and Westerly, by land now or formerly of the devisees of Anna Pell, deceased, and

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 18th day of August A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY,
7-26-4w Sheriff.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of MARY W. BARKER, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

STEPHEN P. BARKER,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., July 5th, 1902.